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STANTON.

Secretary Stanton's Political Position in 1860.

The Hon. Jere. Black's Card to the Public.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Since the death of Mr. Stanton some newspaper writers have revived the scandalous accounts which began to be propagated, I think, in 1861, concerning his conduct while a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. It is asserted that he came into that administration with views entirely opposed to those of the President and the men who were to be his colleagues, all of whom, except Messrs. Holt and Dix, were in favor of the Southern Confederacy and ready to sacrifice the Union; that supported by those two he bullied the rest; that he terrified the President by threats of resignation into measures which otherwise would not have been thought of; that he urged immediate war upon the seceding States to crush out the rebellion; that, though defeated in this by the treason of his associates, he carried with a high hand other points of sound policy; that by these hardy displays of hostility to the administration which trusted him he promoted the interests and won the gratitude of its enemies.

This is the substance, expressed in my own plain English, of many statements coming from various sources, extensively circulated and so generally believed that, if not soon contradicted, they are likely to be received as authentic history. They are not only false, but they must be injurious to Mr. Stanton's reputation; and they are grossly unjust to others, dead as well as living.

I am not the special defender of Mr. Stanton, and I certainly would not assail him. Before he fell away from the Democratic faith our friendship was intimate and close. There was no separation afterwards, except the separation which is inevitable between two persons who differ widely on public subjects believed by both to be vitally important. Our correspondence of last summer and autumn (begun by himself) shows that I was able to forgive him my particular share of the injury he had done to the liberties of the country, and he had my sincere good wishes for his future health and welfare. His political attitude towards the Buchanan administration, previous to his appointment as Attorney-General, is wholly misunderstood or else willfully misrepresented. He was fully with us at every stage of the Kansas question, and no man felt a more loathing contempt than he did for the knavery of the Abolitionists in refusing to vote upon the Lecompton constitution, when nothing but a vote was needed to expel slavery from the new State, and thus terminate the dispute by deciding it in the way which they themselves pretended to wish. He wholly denied Mr. Douglas' notions, and blamed him severely for the unreasonable and mischievous schism which he had created in the party. The Know-Nothingism of Bell and Everett found no favor in his eyes. In the canvass of 1860, he regarded the salvation of the country as hanging upon the forlorn hope of Breckinridge's election. We knew the abolitionists to be the avowed enemies of the Constitution and the Union, and we thought the Republicans would necessarily be corrupted by their alliance with them. As we saw the march of these combined forces upon the capital we felt that the constitutional liberties of the country were in as much peril as Rome was when the Gauls were pouring over the broken defenses of the city. Whether we were right or wrong is not the question now. It is enough to say that Mr. Stanton shared these apprehensions fully. He more than shared them; to some extent he inspired them, for he knew Mr. Lincoln personally, and the account he gave of him was anything but favorable.

The 6th of November came and Mr. Lincoln was legally chosen President by the electoral machinery of the Constitution, though the majority of the popular vote was against him by more than a million. The question was now to be tested by actual experiment whether a party which existed only in one section, and which was organized on the sole principle of hostility to the rights, interests, and feelings of the other, could or would administer the Federal Government in a righteous spirit of justice, or whether the predictions of all our great statesmen for thirty years must be verified that the abolitionists when they got into power would disregard their sworn duty to the Constitution, break down the judicial authorities, and claim obedience to their own mere will as a "higher law" than the law of the land. The danger was greatly aggravated by the criminal misconduct of large bodies in the South, and particularly in South Carolina, where preparations were openly made for resistance. What was the Federal Executive to do under these circumstances? Make war? He had neither authority nor means to do that, and Congress would not give him the one or the other. Should he compromise the dispute? He could offer no terms and make no pledges which would not be repudiated by the new administration. Could he mediate between the parties? Both would refuse his umpirage, for both were as hostile to him as they were to one another. Nevertheless he was bound to do them the best service he could in spite of their teeth; and that service consisted in preserving the peace of the nation. It was his special and most imperative duty not to embroil the incoming administration by a civil war which his successor might be unwilling to approve or to prosecute. It was undoubtedly right to leave the President elect and his advisers in a situation where they could take their choice between compromising and fighting. In fact, Mr. Lincoln was in favor of the former, if his inauguration be any sign of his sentiments.

The mind of no man was more deeply imbued with these opinions than Mr. Stanton's. The idea never entered his head—certainly never passed his lips—that the President ought to make war upon States or put the whole people out of the protection of the laws, and expose them all to indiscriminate slaughter as public enemies because some individuals among them had done or threatened to do what was inconsistent with their obligations to the United States. He knew very well that no such thing was either legally or physically possible. General Scott had reported officially that five companies constituted the whole available force which could be sent to the South for any purpose offensive or defensive. Is it possible that Mr. Stanton would have undertaken to conquer the South with half a regiment? He was thoroughly convinced that a war at that time of that kind and under those circumstances would not only "fire the Southern heart," but give to the secessionists the sympathy of all the world and ultimately insure their success, while it could not help but cripple, disgrace and ruin the cause of the Union. Nor did he feel pleasure in the anticipation of any civil war between the two sections of his country. From the standpoint which he then occupied he said that war was disunion; it was blood, conflagration, terror and tears, public debt and general corruption of morals, all ending at best not in the union of the States but in the subjugation of some to the despotic will of the other. He was apt to take a sombre view of things, and he looked at the dark side of this subject. The glory, profit and plunder—the political distinction and pride of power which brighten it now—were not included in his prospective survey.

On the 20th of November I answered the President's questions concerning his legal powers and duties, holding that the ordinances of secession were mere nullities; that the seceding States were and would be as much in the Union as ever; that the Federal Executive was bound there as well as elsewhere to execute the laws, to hold the public property and to collect the revenue; that if the means and machinery furnished by law for these purposes were inadequate he could not adopt others and usurp powers which had not been delegated; that neither the executive nor legislative departments had authority under the Constitution to make war upon a State; that the military power might be used, if necessary, in aiding the judicial authorities to execute the laws in collecting the revenues, in defending or retaking the public property, but not in acts of indiscriminate hostility against all the people of a State. This is the "opinion" which has since been so often, so much and so well abused, denounced and vilified. Mr. Stanton did not stultify himself by denying the plain, obvious and simple truths which it expressed. The paper was shown him before it went to the President, and, after a slight alteration, suggested by himself, he not only approved but applauded it enthusiastically.

It disappointed the President. He had hastily taken it for granted that Congress might make secession a cause for war; and in the draft of his message already prepared he had submitted the question of war or peace to their decision. But the advice of the Law Department, supported by a powerful argument from General Cass, convinced him of his error, and that part of the message was rewritten. The substance of the message so modified received Mr. Stanton's hearty endorsement in everything that regarded secession, and the treatment it ought to receive.

Soon after this Gen. Cass retired. I was requested to take the State Department and Mr. Stanton was appointed Attorney General upon my declaring that I was unwilling to leave the care of certain causes pending in the Supreme Court to any hands but his. This appointment alone, without any other proof, ought to satisfy any reasoning mind that all I have said of Mr. Stanton's sentiments must be true. No man in his sober senses can believe that I would have urged, or that Mr. Buchanan would have made, the appointment if we had not both known with perfect certainty that he agreed with us entirely on those fundamental doctrines of constitutional law to which we were committed. The faintest suspicion of the contrary would have put the Attorney General's office as far beyond his reach as the throne of France. We took him for what he professed to be—a true friend of the Union; a devout believer in the constitution; a faithful man, who would not violate his oath of office by willful disobedience to the laws. I am still convinced that he did not deceive us. If he abandoned those principles in 1862, the change, however sudden and unaccountable, is not satisfactory evidence that he was an imposter and a hypocrite in 1860.

He did not find Mr. Holt and General Dix contending alone (or contending at all) against the President and the rest of the administration. Mr. Holt on the 3d of March, 1861, appended to his letter of resignation a strong expression of the gratitude for the "firm and generous support" which Mr. Buchanan had constantly extended to him, and pays a warm tribute to the "enlightened statesmanship and unsullied patriotism" of the outgoing President. General Dix was not there at all when Mr. Stanton came in. He was appointed a month afterward, when there was no disagreement in the Cabinet. He took up his residence at the President's house as a member of his family, and remained there during the whole time of his service as the head of the Treasury Department. He performed his duties faithfully, firmly, and in a way which met with universal approbation. I do not recollect that he had one word of serious controversy either with the President or with anybody else. If, therefore, Mr. Stanton was at any time engaged in dragooning the President and hectoring his colleagues, he could not have had Mr. Holt and General Dix for his backers.

There were disputes and serious differences of opinion in the Cabinet during the period of Mr. Stanton's service; but his share in them has not been truly stated. I am not writing the history of those times, and therefore I say nothing of what others did or forbore to do, except so far as may be necessary to show Mr. Stanton's acts and omissions in their true light.

Before the election it was determined that the forts in Charleston harbor should be strengthened so as to make them impregnable. The order was given, but the execution of it was unaccountably put off. When General Cass ascertained that the delay was acquiesced in by the President he resigned. Two weeks afterwards Major Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie and apprehending an attack, threw his garrison into Fort Sumter. Simultaneously came certain commissioners from South Carolina demanding the surrender of the latter fort to the State. The character of the answer that should be given to the commissioners and the question whether Fort Sumter should be furnished with men and provisions were discussed for three days, each day running far into the night.

On the one side it was insisted that the surrender of the fortress was so utterly incompatible with the plainest duty that the demand itself was a gross insult. To leave it in a condition which would enable rebellious citizens to take it if they pleased was still worse, for that would be merely another mode of making the surrender, and a worse one, because it would be fraudulent and deceptive. Major Anderson, should, therefore, be immediately so reinforced that "his castle's strength would laugh a siege to scorn," and then no attack would be made. This last, instead of being dangerous, was the only measure that gave us a chance of safety; it would not bring on hostilities, but avert them, and, if war must come at all events, the possession of Fort Sumter, which commanded the other forts, the harbor and the city, would be of incalculable value to the government of the Union.

To this there was absolutely no answer, except what consisted in saying that the fort could not be relieved without difficulty and danger of successful opposition; that South Carolina would take it as an affront, and that it was tantamount to a threat of coercion. The replication was easily made. There was no danger of even an attempt at resistance to a ship-of-war, the statements made of the hostile power were there brag; if South Carolina took offense at our preparation for the safety of our own men and our own property she must already be in a temper to make reconciliation impossible; and, as to coercion, let her take care not to coerce us, and she would be safe enough.

At length the President produced his decision in the form of an answer to the commissioners. While it was far from satisfactory to the Southern members it filled us with consternation and grief.

Then came the desperate struggle of one alone to do what all had failed to effect. It was painful in the extreme but unexpectedly short and decisive. The President gave up his first ground, yielded the points on which he had seemed most tenacious; the answer to South Carolina was essentially changed, and it was agreed that Fort Sumter should have men and provisions.

During these discussions Mr. Stanton was always true, but the part he took was by no means a leading one. He said many times that he was there only that I might have two votes instead of one. On no occasion was there the slightest conflict between him and me. He exhibited none of the coarseness which some of his later friends have attributed to him. He never spoke without the greatest respect for his colleagues and the profoundest deference to the President. He said no word to the President about resigning. He told me that he would resign if I did; but when certain concessions were made to my wishes he expressed himself perfectly satisfied. He did not furnish one atom of the influence which brought the President round on the answer to South Carolina. Nor did he ever propose to carry any measure of his own, directly or indirectly, relating to the secession troubles. He uniformly professed to be as anxious for the preservation of the public peace as any man there.

It would be a wrong to the memory of Mr. Stanton not to add that, so far as I know, he never gave countenance or encouragement to those fabulous stories of his behavior.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Existence of the American Government Dependent upon the Decision of a Replevin Suit Brought for a Yoke of Cattle.

[From the Chicago Evening Post.]

Away back in Johnson's Reports of cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court and the New York Court of Errors may be found a case, now covered with the dust of half a century, hidden in obscurity and forgotten by the living men of to-day, upon the final decision of which, the vitality and permanency of the Federal Government were dependent. The title of the case, as argued in the Supreme Court of New York, is Mills vs. Martin, and in the Court of Errors is Mott vs. Martin, and by the latter title it was heard and decided in the Supreme Court of the United States.

In this now forgotten but important cause was employed on one side or the other the most brilliant collection of legal talent ever gathered in any one cause in this country. Thomas J. Oakley, who, with perhaps the exception of Bushrod Washington, was the most able *nisi prius* Judge that ever sat upon the bench in the United States; Elisha Williams, one of the most finished forensic orators that ever addressed a jury; Thomas L. Talcott, then Attorney General of New York; Martin Van Buren, afterward President of the United States; John Wells, of New York City, then the most eminent special pleader at the bar; Thomas Addis Emmett, Luther Martin, of Maryland, Edward Pinkney, and William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States. And all of these able lawyers were employed on the one side to prosecute, and the other side to defend, a replevin suit brought to recover the possession of a yoke of cattle of the value of sixty-four dollars; but the future of the Government, its ability to maintain itself, depended on this yoke of oxen.

During the war of 1812 the President of the United States had made a requisition on the Governor of New York for a certain number of militia men to serve in the army of the United States. The Governor had ordered a draft to fill the requisition. Some of the drafted men refused to serve, and were tried by court martial, convicted and fined. Martin, the defendant in the suit, was Deputy United States Marshal. The process to collect the fines was placed in his hands for collection; under it he levied upon a yoke of oxen belonging to the plaintiff, who brought a writ of replevin for the recovery of possession of the cattle. Martin justified and avowed the taking to be lawful, and set up the judgment of the court martial, the proceedings and process under that judgment. To this avowry the plaintiff demurred.

This demurrer was first heard in the Supreme Court of New York in 1812, and on the argument the plaintiff raised the question that the act of the Marshal was not lawful, "because the President of the United States, under the constitutional power to call out the militia to suppress insurrections, etc., had no power to make a requisition or to call out troops in any particular State to serve without the borders of that State," and the decision of the court was in conformity with this view—the case went against the General Government—the Judges affirming the doctrine that the President had no power to call out troops in one State to suppress an insurrection in another. On appeal to the Court for the Correction of Errors, then the highest court in New York, the decision was affirmed.

This was State rights with a vengeance. Ignoring the central power of the Union and destroying the whole of its effective force, the States were constituted the power behind the throne, and the throne was counted as naught but a toy and a puppet in their hands. This doctrine, applied to the condition of the country at the time of the outbreak of the recent rebellion, would have exploded the whole concern in an hour.

Fortunately, the case came within that provision of the law which authorized appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Such an appeal was taken, and the cause heard before that tribunal in 1827; and it was the unanimous judgment of the court that the judgment of the Court for the Correction of Errors of New York "be reversed." Judge Story delivered the opinion, and without in any manner alluding to politics or the political condition of the country, but confining his remarks purely to the questions of law before the court, he established a principle, and fixed the right of the General Government to defend, protect and vindicate itself, so that neither States nor individuals could overturn or destroy it.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

Hon. Schuyler Smiles and Smiles and Ulys. Pokes Cumbrously Ahead.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. World.]

The White House stands pale beyond the leafless trees, against the sky. The President is not yet in his office, and callers have not begun to straggle through the gates and up along the semi-circular walk that leads to the portico. About this time Mr. Grant is out, taking his morning stroll. I have come upon him, once or twice, returning; when it seemed to me that instead of benefiting himself—his lungs, legs or moral nature—by such a constitutional, he was doing himself positive injury. He pokes cumbrously ahead on a bee-line, lifting his feet just far enough not to stumble. Sinking his gloved hands behind his back, he rests his chin on his chest, fixes his eyes on an attendant mote in the air about fifteen feet in front of him and a foot above the pavement, and allows the care and potheration of his office to gnaw away at his brains. He recognizes nobody, and no one save the most impudent of office-seekers ventures to accost him. His visage wears a perplexed, half-forbidding look, which an interruption might quickly turn to an expression of annoyance. His whole demeanor on the street is adapted, perhaps to a degree intended, to repel even the courteous salutation of a passer-by.

Not so with the Vice President. There is observable in Mr. Colfax, wherever he may be, an alert, practical consciousness of himself and of everybody about him. His almost marvellous watchfulness and quickness of perception, which enable him to perform his duties as a presiding officer with unexcelled dispatch, serve him in every situation. Whether he stands in the midst of the crowd at his public receptions, or enters a street-car, or walks to the capitol, there is nobody whose eye does not meet his, no acquaintance whom he fails to recognize. His face, in repose, is rendered rather disagreeable by the set, infirm smile which it wears—the shape of a smile without its humor. The closer you approach, the more this appears as a deformity; but some attest that when the pallid crease is irritated from within by real merriment, the visage of Mr. Colfax is fair to see.

☞ In his message to the Territorial Legislature, Governor McCook combats the popular idea that Colorado is solely a country of mountains and mines, contending that the same amount of labor there will produce more than in any other portion of the Union. He speaks enthusiastically of the capabilities of the Territory for the production of fruit and cereals, and says that the herds of a dozen States could there find abundant pasturage, needing neither shelter nor hay at any season, as the winters are mild and open. The statistics which he gives show that he does not exaggerate the attractions of the Territory to the farmer and stock-raiser. But all these facts and figures about the West are doing fearful work with the pet delusion of the early geographers, who devoted so large a space on their maps to the Great American Desert.

☞ A woman of 45 has caused the arrest of a youth of 20, in Detroit, on the charge of seduction.

SWITZERLAND.

A Snow-storm in the Alps—Long Bills—A French Breakfast—"Publicans and Sinners," etc., etc.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND, }
Dec. 24, 1869. }

I have seen a snow-storm in the Alps! Understand me. "I fit into the revolution," boasts Solon Shingle—"leastwise, my gran'father driv a baggage wagon." My experience is a little less roundabout than Solon's. I have seen a snow-storm in the Alps, but, candor requires me to say, the snow-storm was in one part of the Alps, and I was in another, the snow-storm, in other words, being on and around the summits, while I was at the foot. My point of view somewhat resembled that of a spectator who views a stage snow-storm from the orchestra. Nor did the resemblance utterly fail in respect to the spectacle itself, since the whole thing might be regarded not unaptly as a spectacular performance in nature's own theater, with the summits of the Alps for a stage, and the terraced, vine-clad slopes for the auditorium. The spectacle, to whatever the spectator might liken it, was certainly interesting.

I have spoken in the past tense, but I might as well speak in the present tense, for the storm raging at this moment is visible from one of the windows of the room in which I write. The Alps here rise from my feet to the height of four or five thousand feet above the level of the sea, the first two or three thousand feet clad with vines, and the next thousand feet or thereabouts with meadows and forests, the whole ending in ice-glazed peaks. It is in these last two divisions that the storm is raging. It rages grandly. The effect, I need not say, is singular. Its singularity is due not only to the total absence of the storm where I am, but to the mode in which it presents itself to the eye here, the falling snow appearing not at all like what it is, but like an ordinary cloud, the storm revealing its true quality only in the whitening trees and fields beneath. If it were not for these, a spectator might never suspect that he was looking at a snow-storm, but might take the phenomenon for a simple cloud or a simple fog. The gradual transformation of the underlying trees and fields, however, shows unmistakably that the vaper-like mass enwraps the Snow King, who, like other kings that would travel incognito, cannot always hide himself from his admiring subjects. Of these I own myself one of the most admiring; and I can very sincerely declare that his majesty has seldom or never appeared to me so admirable as he appears at this moment in his Alpine guise. I tender him the homage of my especial admiration.

In one of my previous letters, I mentioned a street incident, as illustrating in an amusing way the universal kinship of men. The same truth, it may be worth while to say, finds a more striking illustration, though possibly a less amusing one, in the charges of European publications, which, judged by the European standard, are quite as exorbitant as the charges of our own publicans. The publicans of the two continents are manifestly of one family, both alike remorselessly fleecing the traveler; they differ only in non-essentials, among which the chief or at least the most observable is the mode in which the fleece is taken, being clipped off with two or three grand charges by the American publican, whereas by his European brother it is scissored off with a multitude of small ones. It would be hard to choose between the two processes, from the stand-point of either the fleecer or the fleeced. Neither process fails to get the fleece. Perhaps the European is a trifle the more artistic. It is perfectly thorough, and equally quiet, realizing the converse of the proverb "All cry, and no wool." It is all wool, and no cry.

We have now seen three European countries, in each of which we have been scissored, the operation, sad to say, being performed as thoroughly in moral Switzerland as in immoral France. For example, we on arriving here put up at a hotel called the Hotel Cygne, until we could make arrangements for permanent residence at a *pension*, which we fortunately did with so little delay that we left the hotel the next day, when our bill amounted to some forty francs, three of which, I may say, as exemplifying the scale of charge, was for two ordinary candles, of which only one was so much as lighted. But this performance did not amuse me so greatly as a kindred one in Paris, probably because my connection with the latter was less responsible. Begging the pardon of all concerned, I must recount it.

A friend of ours, an ex-Minister of the United States to a country which shall be nameless here, invited us to breakfast with him plainly and unceremoniously on a specified morning, reserving until then, however, the designation of the place, with the view, as he hinted, of contriving to unite a degree of novelty and picturesqueness with the somewhat prosaic act in contemplation. Having "all the world before him where to choose," or, what is said to be the same thing, all of Paris, and being a gentleman of truly American taste, we were not surprised when at the appointed time he informed us that the programme upon which he had decided was, first, to ascend the Arc of Triumph and then breakfast in the *Bois de Boulogne!* Could anything be more to the fancy of individuals whose "home is in the settin' sun?" The programme being cheerfully accepted, we lost no time in repairing to the Arc of Triumph, and ascending it, though, owing to personal proportions, the ascent was a serious business to at least two of us three, the odd one not being our distinguished friend. The descent accomplished, we had to decide in what particular part of the *Bois de Boulogne* we would breakfast, our friend, a stranger like ourselves, having exhausted his knowledge of that famous wood in deciding to breakfast within its limits. As we had no time for nice investigation, and no stomach either, we intrusted the further decision to our coachman, who at once drove us to a place named the Cascade Restaurant. Let the reader mark the name, lest sometime he, too, should "go over the dam," for here the scissoring was done. Finding that not one of the Cascade people spoke English, and knowing that not one of us spoke French, our friend, to cover the situation, contented himself with pronouncing *dejeuner* in hungry accents of broken French, and with throwing up both hands in pantomimic expression of his desire that as to all else the Cascadians should take his *carte blanche*. They bowed, exclaiming, "Oui, oui!" and, after the proper amount of waiting, we began a very fair breakfast, and, after the like amount of eating, finished it. Then came the reckoning, when our friend was required to pay—what, ye dreamers of European cheapness? Some fifty francs, or ten dollars in *gold!* He saw his mistake. We all saw it. In covering the situation he had uncovered his purse, at which the Cascadians had sprung with a hunger passing that which their breakfast had just appeased. Of course no successful defense was practicable, though our friend made a desperate feint by demanding in very plain English, with a good deal of dumb show not so plain, the name of the establishment, declaring, in the same mixed style, his intention to publish the extortion in the newspapers; but his strategy, which might have produced some impression in London or New York, was lost here. The Cascadians in their turn became Bœotians, displaying as great dullness at the end as we had displayed at the beginning. They understood nothing. Their unconsciousness seemed the flower of innocence. We consequently withdrew, took a hearty laugh all round, and returned to the city.

So much for publicans the world over. The scripture phrase, "publicans and sinners," which, at first glance, might seem to express a faulty division, merely signifies, I have no doubt, that publicans are sinners by preeminence.

In my last I promised you to say something in my next of Chillon; but my first duty is at a sick bed-side, whose requirements, I am sorry to say, do not yet permit me to go so far away as Chillon, though, indeed, the castle is distant little more than a mile, sitting in full view across a blue inlet of the lake. My disability in this respect will shortly disappear, I hope, for many reasons, the least of which concerns your readers, who can scarcely have much to gain from what I may have to say.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

A Letter from the Georgia Statesman.

[From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger.]

We have seen a letter from this gentleman, dated Crawfordville, 17th instant, in which the writer says:

"I am now a little better than I have been—am able to sit up, read and write a little; but I cannot walk or even stand without assistance.

"Please accept my thanks for the interest you manifest in my well-being, both physical and spiritual. Be assured I am perfectly resigned to the will of God in all my afflictions. I endeavor, with the patience of Job, to bear whatever awaits me under His dispensations; and with a full faith in His mercy, through the atoning mediation of the Redeemer, and also further, with a firm belief that 'all things work together for the good of those who love God' and put their trust in Him.

"A leading object with me for years—indeed from early youth—has been so to live, so to conduct myself in all things, so to discharge, by the assistance of Divine grace, all the duties of this probationary term, as to be ready to leave this sphere of existence for another, a brighter and a better one, whenever the summons for my departure may come. This world, however much I may have been engaged in its active scenes during my day, has never had any real attractions for me. I have, it is true, taken a deep interest in them, but at all times more from a sense of duty than from any other consideration.

"I now feel a deep interest in what is going on in our State, and, in reply to your inquiry on the subject, all I can say is, that if I utter no word to the public, and take no part, even as feeble as I am, it is only because I do not see that anything I could say or do could possibly effect any good. God, in his infinite mercy, only knows what is to become of this country and its institutions.

"I can say no more now, except to repeat my thanks for your letter, and return to you my best wishes, now and forever.

"Yours, truly,
"ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS."

The German Episcopal Church in Cleveland, being the only German mission of that church in the diocese, needs $2,000 to enable the congregation to complete and occupy the edifice. Bishop Bedell makes an earnest appeal in their behalf, and alludes to the fact that the missionary has obtained a mere pittance from Cincinnati and New York, and from generous and wealthy Pittsburg—nothing.

NO PEACE WITH ROME.

The Truth About "This Movement of the Catholic Church."

[London Correspondence New York Herald.]

The truth is that this movement of the Catholic Church has aroused to activity that spirit of intolerance and bigotry which has existed for ages, and which in former days evinced itself in the liberal use of faggots and firebrands by whichever sect happened for the time being to have power in their hands. The English papers have been induced by this spirit to send correspondents to Rome, whose business it is to throw all kinds of ridicule on the Council and to indulge in all sorts of romancing in order to prove that a serious division exists in the church. In accordance with these instructions the correspondent of the London Times transmitted to that journal a spirited account of an angry interview between the Pope and a dissenting bishop, who did not reach Rome until four or five days after the pretended dispute; while the "special" of the Pall Mall Gazette made himself merry over an imaginary revival of Babel, occasioned by the varied pronunciations of Latin, and assured his readers that the discussions in the Council could not take place on account of this difficulty. He gave a particular and graphic description of a meeting held for the purpose of considering and endeavoring to remove this unforseen obstacle to the work of the Council, and was particularly amusing in his sketch of the remarks of a well-known cardinal, at whose house the meeting had been held and who had presided over its deliberations. But unfortunately the correspondent had fixed upon a cardinal whose name was familiar to him, but who had been dead over two years. This is the sort of trash to which the English newspapers treat their readers in their Roman correspondence.

Considering the ability, shrewdness and sound practical judgment of the leading men now congregated in Rome, it will be strange if they do any act that will weaken their church or bring it into active conflict with any temporal power. That many of them earnestly desire the promulgation of papal infallibility is unquestionable; but they desire it for the convenience of church discipline alone, and will probably so declare it as to make it acceptable to those who, like the Bishop of Orleans, fear that it may be used in a tyrannical manner and may create a conflict between spiritual and temporal allegiance. Archbishop Manning is painted by the opponents of the Roman Catholic faith as the most blind and infatuated follower of Pio Nono, and the London Times to-day worries itself and its readers over the supposed chances of his one day sitting in the chair of St. Peter. Before he left London for Rome, he expressed the belief that the infallibility of the Holy Father in strictly church matters alone was desired or desirable, and regarded the summoning of the Council as an inspiration given to the Pope at this particular time for the purpose of harmonizing and consolidating the Catholic Church at a moment when the most powerful of its enemies, the Church of England, was torn by dissensions and falling to pieces of its own volition. He believes that the disestablishment of the Irish Church will certainly be followed by disestablishment in England, and he finds in the numerous conversions to Romanism daily taking place from its ranks the hope that the High Church will soon come over in a body to what he regards as the only true faith.

The Church of England has certainly received some severe blows of late, and not the lightest of them has been dealt in the fight over Dr. Temple. Notwithstanding the contemptible character of the opposition to the new Bishop of Exeter, and the disgraceful manner in which it was prosecuted, the fact has been made apparent that the crown has at least the power to force upon the church for the highest positions men of any reputation or incapacity, and that any corrupt or profligate monarch, if aided by a subservient ministry, could commit such an outrage without hindrance. Dr. Temple is a pure, liberal and able man, but, as an English journal remarks, had he been the reverse of all this, no power in the church could have successfully resisted his elevation to the See of Exeter. No wonder that sensible men see on the wall the handwriting that assures them of the certain downfall of a church thus disciplined and governed. It it be a great evil for the church to claim supreme authority over temporal affairs, how much greater an evil must it be for the State to rule with absolute and tyrannical power over spiritual affairs?

HORRORS OF THE FLOOD.

A House and its Occupants Washed Away.

[From the Owensboro Shield, 21st.]

We have just learned the particulars of the adventures of Mrs. Ellen Gains and her three children, who lived near the mouth of Pup Creek, which is only a few miles above this city. On Wednesday afternoon the water surrounded her house, and she, by some means, neglected to leave before the water was too deep for her to risk wading, with her three little ones. She then made up her mind to remain until yesterday morning when assistance would come to her in skiffs, but, during the night, the house floated off, and, after striking several trees and other obstructions, soon found the bed of the river. Here was the beginning of horrible thoughts of death to the poor widow and her children. The house floated about four miles in the river, then leaving the main bed, branched off into a slough on the Indiana side, where, in a few hours, it struck between two trees. Yesterday morning Mr. H. Dey and Chris. Sebastian were out in a skiff, and, approaching the house, found Mrs. Gains and two children alive, and one, an infant, dead, whose mother was not aware of its sad fate, being so benumbed from cold and exposure. They had not eaten anything for twenty hours, and were nearly perished from hunger and cold. They were taken out and kindly cared for by those gentlemen.

Starting a Poultry Yard.

A story of close management is told about a Yankee who lately settled down in the West. He was the picture of a mean man, but as he put himself to work in good earnest to get his house to rights, the neighbors sent him a hand. After he had everything fixed to his notion, a thought struck him that he had no chickens, and he was powerfully fond of sucking raw eggs. He was too honest to steal them, and too mean to buy them. At last a thought struck him—he could borrow. He went to a neighbor and thus accosted him:

"Wal, I reckon you hain't got no old hen nor nothin' you'd lend me for a few weeks, have you, neighbor?"

"I will lend you one with pleasure," replied the gentleman, picking out the very finest in the coop.

The Yankee took the hen home, and then went to another neighbor and borrowed a dozen eggs. He then set the hen, and in due course of time she hatched out a dozen chickens.

The Yankee was again puzzled; he could return the hen, but how was he to return the eggs? Another idea—and who ever saw a live Yankee without one?—he would keep the hen until she had laid a dozen eggs.

This he did, and then returned the hen and eggs to their respective owners, remarking as he did so:

"Wal, I reckon, I've got as fine a dozen of chickens as you ever laid eyes on, and they didn't cost me a cent nuther."

A Rather Astonishing Mother-in-law.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

A German paper gives an account of a strange incident which occurred lately on the occasion of a marriage before the civil authorities in Algeria. The official required the consent of the mother, and asked if she were present. A loud bass voice answered, "Yes." The Mayor looked up and saw a tall soldier before him.

"That is well," he said; "let the mother come here—her consent and signature are necessary."

To the astonishment of all present, the soldier approached the Mayor with long strides, saluted in military fashion, and said:

"You ask for the mother of the bride; she stands before you."

"Very well, sir," replied the Mayor, "then stand back; I can take no proxy; I must see the mother—the mother, I tell you!"

"And I repeat," rejoined the soldier, "that she stands before you. My name is Maria L——; I have been thirty six years in the service; I have been through several campaigns, and obtained the rank of sergeant; here are my papers, the permission to wear uniform, and my nomination as sergeant major."

The Mayor carefully examined the documents and found them perfectly correct, and completed the marriage of the bridal pair, the mother blessing them so fervently with her deep bass voice that all present were more startled than touched.

A Horrid Story.

The Cologne Gazette relates a horrid story as enacted at Schrimm, in the government of Posen. A country girl, living not far from that place, had received her inheritance of three hundred thalers from the authorities there. On her return home she spent the night in a village; having no residence there she took refuge at the house of the village justice, to whom, in virtue of his position, she gave her whole confidence, and informed him of the object of her journey. He was ready to take her in, and asked her to go to bed with his wife. When all lay in a deep sleep the covetous host got up, went into the garden, and dug a hole there. He then took a sharp knife, went up to the bed where the two were asleep, and with a steady hand cut the throat of the person lying furthest from the wall, took up his victim and buried her in the garden. When he came back he found the bed empty. He had murdered his own wife instead of the stranger. The wife lay close to the wall during the evening, but had afterward moved to the outer side of the bed. The girl had got out of bed after the murder, and hastened away with her money.

☞ One of the female-suffrage leaders appears to this effect in a recent newspaper report: "The slender Phœbe Couzens of the sleepy expression, the curly dark hair, the careful toilette, trotted her clicking little boots to the desk, and said she was disappointed in the feeling of the capital. The public men who should be helping them withhold that help. Miss Phœbe fluttered her wings over that dreadful nest of ugly epithets, 'criminals,' 'slaves,' 'paupers,' and 'idiots;' upon the tree of history she perched and chirped; the Maid of Saragossa, Joan of Arc, Semiramis, Artemesia, she pecked at with admiration and vaingloriousness. Her bright girlish presence captivated the audience."

AN OLD MYSTERY.

New Theory of the National Hotel Disease at Washington.

[Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

Returning from the city to Capitol Hill, a few nights ago, I encountered a celebrated hotel clerk, by name Unsworth, who gave me the news in a nut-shell:

"Benson's dead."

This Benson was the proprietor of the National Hotel, and he was a man from Delaware, hailing from the State capital of Dover, who migrated to Philadelphia, to Atlantic City, and, finally, to Washington, keeping, generally, large caravanseries; so that its death affected, paragraphically, many thousand people who had execrated his coffee, praised his Indian slappers, and left carpet-bags in lieu of unpaid board bills upon his premises.

Benson was dead, and what a savory flavor arises about the memory of the man who has for many years sustained a big tavern in a thoroughfare city. He has been hospitable to ungrateful millions, and they remember him not, except for lingering dyspepsias which he presented to them as his business card. When the great day of judgment comes, and they call the name of Leland, Coleman, Willard, or Benson, there will be a stir and a sensation, and perhaps apprehension about the resurrection of the body, of which they were so great afflictors. Taverns seem to have changed very little since the beginning of the Christian era. With Benson's death in our mind, the keeper of a vast gravy-table, and a honey-comb of cheap bed-chambers in a political city, how easy it is to make a secular conception of the Inn at Bethlehem, where there was "no room" for the poor carpenter and his wife. You can see it all; the property-holders going up to be assessed by the internal Revenue officers; a great rush for private parlors; hackmen and camels at the front door, flourishing whip-handles; the gorgeous hotel clerk with a pen behind his ear, snubbing Joseph, and the poor carpenter turning about to say in sore spirits:

"There is no room for us in the inn!"

History repeats itself! Clad in a little brief authority, the hotel clerk was probably the same being in the first as in the nineteenth century. Benson's death has always been a large matter whenever a tavern-keeper died.

But this Benson kept the National Hotel—the place where the mysterious disease raged about the period of James Buchanan's inauguration, but not while Benson was proprietor. Many persons are supposed to have died of this disease, and others retained the seeds of it through suffering years, some of which latter class live yet, unconscious of the cause of their pain. All sorts of theories prevail with regard to this local epidemic—or, to speak correctly, this *endemic*—a popular one being that it was occasioned by pro-slavery demons who poisoned the food or cisterns in order to kill Buchanan and throw the government into the hands of Breckinridge; but this theory, I apprehend, never obtained credit with philosophic people.

I replied to my informant, when he said that Benson was dead, by saying:

"I wonder if anybody ever guessed what made the disease at the National?"

"*I know!*" said Unsworth. "I was the superintendent of the wine-room there at the time, and a few weeks previously had been superintendent of the whole house.

"You see, Guy, of Baltimore, came down here, resolved to make the National the best hotel, for table and accommodations, in the country. I was employed at $75 a month to keep the wine-room. Guy paid good wages, and kept perhaps three hundred persons employed about the place. As long as he was himself, the hotel equaled his expectations; the bill of fare was one of the best and largest ever seen in America; and the National did the great business of the capital. That was the reason Buchanan and so many leading people stopped there.

"Well, Guy took to drinking, and was on the eve of losing his mind, as he afterward did lose it, entirely; and, seeing that he would soon be unable to attend to the place, he came to me and asked me to exercise general superintendence till he was well enough to make other arrangements. This I did, out of regard for him, although I was quite disabled by the work I had to do. The hotel gradually lost its system and order, changed proprietors, and a person from the North came on to be the superintendent. He resolved to reduce expenses, and had me muster the waiters, to discharge the superfluous and to cut down the wages of those retained. The first thing he did was to cut off the seven waiters whom I employed for no other purpose than to clean the filth and waste from the lower part of the building.

"You can have no conception of the amount of offal and corruptible matter which accumulates in the larders, kitchens, and sewers of a large hotel. The National, in particular, is an old, soggy, rotten house, stuffed with dead rats, pierced beneath with a complex system of sewerage, and the slope thereabouts is slight, so that the refuse in the sewers cannot run off easily. Hence, it makes vapors and odors, which escape, generally speaking, through the valves and taps at the street curb-stones.

"At and before the time of the National Hotel disease, two things happened to make all the gases and vapors ascend by night directly up into and through the house. First, the people in the neighborhood complained of stench and headaches arising from the open sewers, and the authorities of the city had all the valves capped. Secondly, the force was taken off which had been used to clean the basement every night, and, in a little while, the bottom of the house was like a graveyard, filled with decaying bones, carcasses, and offal.

"It was a very mild winter, and as long as the nights kept cold nobody was affected; but in the warm weather the vile air, like a mist of stench, climbed up the corridors, and went rambling about the house. People would come to breakfast in the morning and be seized with diarrhea, which would prey upon them. The rumor of the disease filled everybody with fright. The head cook, a Frenchman, came to me and said:

"'What is ze matter, Meestar Unswort? Zey say I poison ze people. I do not know nothing about it all. What is zis? *Mon Dieu!* will you tell me?'

"'Yes,' said I, 'I'll tell you.'

"I took him to the basement, and told him to lean over one of the valves while I lifted the cap. He drew a single breath, and fell as if I had knocked him down.

"Nobody who slept out of the house took the disease. I got my meals there and slept out after I discovered the symptoms. And I escaped the disease."

This I suppose to have been the true matter with this ancient old hostelry: untimely economy and the march of dirt. It is the property of one of the Calverts, descendant of a Lord Baltimore, and it is now alleged that he means to erect upon the old site the largest hotel edifice in the country. In this old rookery died Henry Clay.

SOLID SODA.

A Million Tons of It in Sight.

[From the Gold Hill (Cal.) News.]

Some two miles north of the Sand Springs road, and fifty miles east of Virginia and Gold Hill, is an immense and apparently inexhaustible deposit of almost pure soda. It is owned by parties in Carson and Virginia, who use it in the manufacture of soap, and also supply quartz mills with it as a chemical agent in the reduction of ores. They also supply it to drug and grocery stores, where it is sold for washing and other purposes for which common soda is ordinarily used. It is free from all earthy matter, and consists of eighty per cent. soda, the balance being salt or something of the sort. The deposit is in the midst of an alkali flat of some seventeen acres in extent, and at the surface it appeared only about three feet wide, or rather more like a soda spring than anything else, the pure article forming in a crust over and about the strong watery solution. Upon digging beneath this, however, the solid soda was discovered in a defined mass like a quartz ledge. A shaft has been sunk beside it to the depth of fifty feet, from the bottom of which a drift has been made twenty-five feet into the vein or deposit of soda, without getting through it. In fact, very little is known of the size or extent of this huge deposit of soda except that there is apparently a million tons or more of it in sight. The inclosing walls on each side are very distinctly defined, and are simply composed of a dark, heavy, compact, iron sand, strongly impregnated with soda. This deposit is as singular as it is valuable, and goes to show how little the varied and inexhaustible resources of our young State are developed as yet.—[Gold Hill News.

Extracting Bullets from Wounds by the Aid of Electricity.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine says: "Curing should be as important as killing in the arts of war, extracting your enemy's bullets from your own flesh is the next duty after putting your bullets into his flesh. Now bullet-probing is a tiresome and painful operation, one that ought to be reduced to the perfection of simple certainty. So humane philosophers have thought; and they have done their best to give their thinkings tangibility. But we are bounded by our means; and while there were none known whereby a lump of buried lead could be told from a fragment of shattered bone, probing was slow work. However, the next time—far be it—that wholesale bullet extraction has to be performed it is to be expected that the army surgeons' labors will be lightened by the help that electricity will afford; for two inventors have independently proposed methods of searching for and drawing out metallic missiles from the wounds they have inflicted. Both men told their ideas to the French Institute at one and the same meeting during the past month. M. Trouve was one; he who made the electrical jewels that delighted fashionable Paris for a few months two years ago. His new bullet-probe is a double-pointed needle, each point being connected by a wire with a little electric battery and a bell, which rings whenever the two needle points are united electrically; that is to say, whenever they both touch a piece of metal. With this divining-rod, bullet-searching is a simple business. The suspected part of the body is probed with it, and the instant the points touch lead the bell announces the fact. The bullet found, the worst half of the extractor's task is over. This plan was suggested by an Englishman, I fancy, some two years ago, but not put to trial till M. Trouve made an instrument. The other proposed is of more limited application. M. Melsens is its author, and he promises to draw fragments of iron or steel from a flesh wound by the help of powerful magnets. He can do nothing with lead, though, because it does not follow the loadstone. Trouve's is the best idea. There is quaintness in the notion of a bullet telegraphing its whereabouts."

THE CITIZEN ROCHEFORT.

An Interesting Sketch of his Life.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The facts of the citizen Rochefort's life may be briefly recapitulated. Of an excellent family, he has had the reputation of being in early life a worshipper and then a panegyrist of royalty. Whatever the facts are, he denies the worship and explains the panegyric. He first floated to the surface of Parisian life as a contributor to the journals of the school and following of Figaro. But these did not afford a scope such as the future irreconcilable and fugitive desired for his caustic pen. In the midst of restrictions, surrounded with all the snares and pitfalls of a severe and then unreformed press law, he published La Lanterne. Its career is world-famous. Its unsparing editor turned its glare full on the imperial family and all its surroundings. Mistakes of policy on the part of the Emperor were no greater crimes than eccentricities of the Empress, who was *l'Espagnole* in the days of Rochefort as Marie Antoinette had been *l'Autrichienne* in those of Mirabeau. His fate, of course, was certain. The elections of '69 had not taken place, and the Emperor felt strong. The destruction of this aspirant to Archilochian notoriety was determined on. Pending an action against him for assault, he fled to Belgium, and in his absence was prosecuted for his offenses. He was sentenced to fine and imprisonment. This, it was believed, would keep him out of France. Out of France he remained, but he took care that his Lanterne should flame for the gratification of his imperial proteges, to whom he devoted unwearying attention. The most ingenious methods were improvised by him to secure the circulation of this *brochure* in France. Now sent by one means, and again by another, it traveled in all directions, proving to the imperial officers that Rochefort's exile was to him safe-[illegible] restraint.

His next role was that of candidate for the Corps Legislatif. The amnesty designed to kill off such men brought the "citoyen" to the frontiers of France. He demanded admission. He was arrested, and in his arrest he had another triumph. But it was short and unsubstantial. The bungling of a *mouchard* was not to interfere with the clemency of an Emperor. An imperial telegram commanded his release, with full permission to pursue his candidature if he willed. He entered Paris on November 7. Crowds followed him, and even if not the Masaniello of the hour, there were still those who cried "Vive Rochefort" as he passed to his hotel. The result of the last elections in France is too well known. The Emperor, numerically in a majority, was "whipped" morally. Nowhere was this defeat more signal than in Paris; in all the large centers of population and intelligence it was notable. At the supplementary election of November 25th Rochefort was returned for the First Conscription of Paris; Cremieux, the great advocate and free-trader, for the Third, and Arago for the Eighth. Viewed as this election was abroad, it was, in the words of the London Times, "the last important protest of an angry populace—the election of one of the *gamins* to the Chambers, which, nevertheless, was no proof that France was ripe for *gamin* government." Perhaps this found some confirmation in the reception of the irreconcilable's name at the opening of the Chambers. He was not present, but he was heartily hissed—perhaps by paid sibilants. Another non-juror—at least in one sense—he took the oath of allegiance to the empire pledging himself to break it. He forthwith projected his Marseillaise. It was to have come out early in December. It did not appear until the New Year. Its short history has already been told in these columns. Its ability was unquestioned; its attacks violent; its repulse of assailants ready. Its conduct has provoked a challenge of its chief editor; it has caused the death of one of his attaches; it has placed an imperial prince in danger of his life; it has shaken the empire. Responsible for its words, the irreconcilable citizen stands to-day arraigned for outrage on the French chief, for exciting to violence and disorder. Truly, an eventful chapter in the history of journalism—the work of a newspaper not a month old.

AN INDIAN STORY.

The Pot of Gold in Wabassa Lake.

A correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes as follows:

"About three miles from the village of Greenville, in the county of Montcalm, State of Michigan, is a small lake now commonly known as Wabassa's Lake. It is a handsome sheet of water, with a fine shore free from swamps of brush, affording a pleasant resort to the lovers of piscatorial sports. There is a romantic yet truthful, history connected with it which sounds more like an Indian tradition of centuries ago than an actual occurrence of fifty years since. While on an excursion a few days ago, I gathered the following story, and its truthfulness has since been vouched for by other settlers: A tribe of Indians were then encamped on the shore of the lake near its outlet, a stream of the same, and had just been paid by the government quite a large amount of gold and silver, which they took to their camp, as was their custom, undivided, held in their charge by their Chief, Wabassa. On arriving at their camp and spreading their gaily-covered blankets out admiringly, together with their trinkets purchased at the station, some of the tribe, warmed more or less with 'fire water,' demanded their portion of the gold. Disputes arose as to the relative share of each. Some claimed more than a share, claiming to have contributed more to the protection or general good, glory or dignity of the tribe. High words were about to be followed by bloodshed, when their chief demanded silence, and proposed to them to wait till the morrow should cool their excited brains, and they could listen to reason and words of counsel from the older men. A truce was finally effected, and quiet once more reigned throughout the camp, when the Chief, regarding the gold as a cause of evil instead of a blessing, stole quietly out, carrying the gold with him, and entering a canoe paddled quickly and noiselessly to the centre of the lake, where he consigned pot and gold to the deep waters of the lake. In the morning he did not deny what he had done, but was in the midst of a speech, telling them of their folly in being like the pale-faces, slaves to gold, when, with a loud whoop, the entire band set upon him, murdering him and mutilating his body in a horrible manner. His grave is still shown, and many have seen his son return, within the last twenty years, to mourn over it. Greedy hands have often sought for the lost gold, but to no purpose, for the waters are many hundreds of feet in depth, strange as it may seem for so small a lake—a mere pond. But the story is often told of the 'Pot of Gold in Wabassa's Lake.'"

THE TURF.

Trotting at Lexington in October.

[From the Lexington Observer and Reporter.]

The undersigned have agreed to trot a mile heat race, to harness, over one of the tracks near Lexington, the third Friday in October, 1870, good day and good track—if not, the first good day and track following—with colts and fillies then three years old, on the following conditions, viz: Fifty dollars entrance; one-half forfeit; ten or more to fill; to name and close January 1st, 1870. Closed with the following subscriptions:

1. H. P. McGrath names brown filly Lucy Smith, by Brignoli; dam Lucy Garnett, by Endorser.
2. A. H. Brand names br. colt by Brignoli; dam by Commodore.
3. Same name bay filly by Andrew Johnson, dam by imported Hooton.
4. James Brennan names chestnut colt Hypocrite, by Kentucky Clay; 1st dam Beulah, by Kentucky Forrest; 2d dam Kate Hayes.
5. T. J. Bush names black filly by Mambrino Patchen; dam by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.
6. Allie G. Hunt names bay colt by Kentucky Clay; dam, Henry Bowman's old bay mare.
7. William McCracken names chestnut filly Lady Crockett, by Joe Hooker; dam by Star Davis.
8. Jos. Stanhope and Henry Bowman name bay filly by Clark Chief; dam by Iron Duke.
9. James F. Robinson, Jr., names br. g. by Kentucky Clay; dam, the old Railey premium mare.
10. Same names bay filly by Bayard; dam by Swigert's Lexington; 2d dam, Eagless, by Gray Eagle.
11. Richard West names bay colt by Tattler; dam by Mambrino Chief.
12. Same names bay colt by American Clay; dam by Brignoli.
13. Same names br. colt by Delmonico, dam by Cassius M. Clay, jr.
14. Richard Lowell names chestnut colt by Dr. Adams' Bald Chief; dam by Mambrino Chief (the dam of Thorndale).
15. Rich'd T. Downing names bay g. by Whip Clay; dam by Pilot, jr.
16. Thos. Britton names J. B. Wilgus' br. colt by Kentucky Clay; dam by Snowstorm.
17. Same names J. B. Wilgus' br. colt by Mambrino Patchen; dam by imp. Medley; 2d dam by Blackburn's Whip.
18. A. J. Reed names chestnut colt by Mambrino Columbus; dam by Blood's Black Hawk (the dam of the Wilkins).
19. William Garrett names light bay or chestnut colt by Clark Chief; dam by old Wagner.
20. Dr. L. Herr names br. colt by Mambrino Patchen; dam by Mambrino Chief.
21. Same names bay colt by Mambrino Patchen; pedigree of dam unknown.
22. Same names bay colt by Kentucky Clay; dam by Toronto.
23. Hartwell Boswell names bay filly by Brignoli; dam by Ned Forrest.

☞ In time to come stars will suddenly blaze out on the evening sky and appear of such intense brilliancy that they can be seen in the day time. The last recorded instance of such a remarkable phenomenon was in November, 1572, when a star appeared in the constellation of Cassiopeia brighter than the planet Venus. In May, 1866, Tau Coronal suddenly increased from a star of the tenth magnitude and attained a size almost equal to the largest. By the aid of the spectroscope it is found, without much doubt, that these vast burning worlds consume in their fires hydrogen gas. The light of this burning gas is thus seen trillions of miles the distance of the stars from the earth.

☞ At Rheims recently a robber was struck dead at night by apoplexy in the Cathedral, into which he had broken for the purpose of carrying off the sacred vessels and ornaments.

TRAIN AS A REVEREND.

He Thunders in Tammany on Prince Arthur and the Bible.

[From the New York Herald, 24th.]

A large audience assembled last evening at Tammany Hall to listen to Mr. Train, who announced that he should deliver a lecture on the "Old Fogies of the Bible," taking his text from Paul to the Corinthians, "Better to marry than go to hell."

Mr. Train commenced in his characteristic style by declaring that Prince Arthur is a sow and a beast; that he dare not tread the free soil of the United States without a strong body guard. He informed his hearers that the mantle of the prophet Isaiah had descended on his head. He says "anybody can foretell the past," but it takes a prophet to foretell the future. The present Congress is composed of a pack of flunkey cowards, who crawl on their bellies in a serpentine manner to worship this miserable, low-lived, *rose*-begotten ignoramus. The only true Americans who ever marched under the starry banner were old Corcoran and the gallant 69th, who refused to parade themselves before the worthy brother of the gallant young prince. Mr. Train thinks that he is responsible for his own bills, and that the soldierly prince should not travel through this land of freedom on alms. The "reverend" gentleman then proceeded to state that the Bible, in its present condition, is a conglomeration of fiction and fallacy, which enlightened persons should not condescend to touch. He announced that he is preparing a new edition of the Holy Book, from original documents now in his [illegible]ucate the people up to his own ideas, and shall put forth before the world a version of the Scriptures that will sweep the present religious systems into the vilest depths of sin and iniquity. He says Adam was a snake, the same as Minister Adams; that David was a countrified schoolboy and an ignoramus; that Solomon was a pretentious pimp; that Onan was an onanite, Sodom a sodomite, Jacob a cheat, and Moses a fool, a thief and a liar. In turning to the young fogies of the present day the speaker stated that this country had been badly treated by England; that he would rather caress a bear or an Indian than touch the bloody, polluted hand of an Anglo-Saxon. We have kicked England out of this country twice, and we can do it two thousand score times over. We are forty millions, and the Alabama claims must be paid. To be an American citizen is the lowest farce on the face of the earth. All other countries are noble. An american citizen is beneath the mud that is scornfully passed over by the active tidewater. England is bold enough and man enough to protect its citizens. America is a young flunkey of the Jenkins kind. Down with specie payments—stop Prince Arthur—pay or fight—open the Bastile—roll up the national debt and make it respectable—tax the ropes that hang you and the nails that enclose you in your coffin. Ho! for protection. I, as a minister of the gospel, dare not state that any man of sense ever sold real estate in a rising city. England is not our mother land. What does Maryland say? What does Minnesota say? What does Louisiana say? What do I say? I say, no. I like the Catholic clergy because they are opposed to infanticide. To murder a child is murder. The Bible is a farce. My edition will soon be out. I think some chapters of the Old Testament were taken from the old National Police Gazette of Jerusalem. I call 30,000 people to account for the damnable doctrines they put forth. I have given no notice in the papers of this sermon and the house is full.

Several passages in the speaker's lecture were the essence of arrant blasphemy, and were received with loud hisses. It seemed strange that Mr. Train, who was appealing to a certain class of our citizens who are remarkable for their respect for religion, could bring himself to outrage the most sacred instincts of their hearts. His diatribes on religion were so outrageous, and displayed such utter ignorance of history and theology, that the most melancholy exhibition in New York last night was "Rev." George Francis Train.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Two New York Papers Have Something to Say of Him.

[From the Times].

We have not attempted to evoke for Prince Arthur a manifestation of national enthusiasm. It is fairly open to doubt whether, in the exercise of a wise discretion, his visit here ought not to at least have been delayed. The people of the United States can scarcely be expected to repeat the reception which they gave to the Prince of Wales, while the injuries they sustained from the action of England during the war are still fresh in their memories. Even the diplomatic intercourse between the two countries is not so cordial in tone as to render the visit prudent, or desirable. But, while holding these views, we fail to see what Prince Arthur has done to call for the affront offered him by Boston. The Common Council held a meeting for the purpose of deciding not to offer him the hospitalities of the city. This was perfectly gratuitous. No one sought their hospitalities. It is time enough to tell a man that you do not want his society when he makes an attempt to force it upon you. Even if the Prince did not go to Boston—and his friends will be very ill advised if they take him there—there would still be a small part of the United States left for him to see. Boston has not distinguished itself by going out of the way to insult him. But those who advised the Prince to come here at a time when a coldness exists between the two countries, are responsible for this disagreeable occurrence.

[From the Tribune.]

Some of our newspapers apparently need to be reminded that Prince Arthur, who is at present visiting this country, is neither responsible nor culpable for being a son of the Queen of England, and a scion of one of the great governing dynasties of the world. If it be cockneyish and un-American to indulge in snobbery on the appearance of a Prince, it is no less un-American and mean to hold any man, even a Prince, responsible for the "accident of his birth."

Prince Arthur, in coming here, is to be regarded simply as a young gentleman on his travels, and is to be treated with courtesy and respect, so long as he does nothing to show that he does not deserve them. If flunkeyism be out of place on the one hand, so are all meanness, vulgarity and impertinence on the other. Every newspaper should understand this, as it is evidently understood by the body of the American people.

AROUND THE WORLD.

How to Describe a Circle of Twenty-four Thousand Miles, and the Time it Takes to Do it.

[From the New York Mail.]

The Erie Railway Company sent us a circular this morning, enclosing a statement of routes, time, and distances embraced in making a modern circuit of the globe. The circular says, and we agree with it, that "in all probability the time is not distant when we shall see advertised in our journals and on our thoroughfares the novel announcement, 'Through Tickets for Passage Around the World sold here; baggage checked to Hong Kong, Calcutta, or Bombay; only two changes to Shanghai.'"

The statement of routes, times and distances referred to takes the shape of a ticket a yard long, across the face of which is the painful joke, "Good for one lesson in modern geography, but not good for passage." The lesson in geography is, however, instructive, and we are sure of the learning, if not of the ride.

We start from New York to do the circle and we do it, in our imagination, in this fashion:

To Buffalo or Cleveland, 423 or 625 miles by the Erie, in seventeen or twenty-four hours.

Thence to Chicago, 538 or 355 miles, in twenty-one or fourteen hours.

Thence to Omaha, 490 miles, in twenty-three hours.

Thence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles, in ninety-three hours.

Thence to Yokohama, 4,714 miles, in twenty-one days.

Thence to Hong Kong, 1,670 miles, in six days.

Thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles, in fourteen days.

Thence to Bombay, 1,219 miles, in two days.

Thence to Cairo, 3,600 miles in twelve days.

Thence to Alexandria, 100 miles, in five hours.

Thence to Marseilles, 1,800 miles, in six days.

Thence to Havre, via Paris and Rouen, 575 miles, in thirty hours.

Thence to New York—home again—3,150 miles, in nine days.

Thus swinging round the circle, 23,739 miles, in seventy-seven days and twenty-one hours, steady travel!

The English Press Sick of Mrs. Stowe.

When Mrs. Stowe first published her "true story" of Lord Byron's married life, the English press were filled with indignation at the grossness of her indecent attack upon the dead poet and his sister. Her new book, in which she dilutes her former story till its weakness is more apparent than ever, has, on the contrary, excited hardly any attention whatever in England. The entire English press seems to have become heartily sick of the nauseous tale, and evidently does not deem this second repetition of the original libel worth notice. So far, only the Times has deigned to do more than simply refer to the fact of its publication. That journal has reviewed the book, and, though hazarding the supposition that Lady Byron may have been so far deceived by her husband's habit of mystification as to believe that he was guilty of incest, dismisses the whole scandalous story as utterly without foundation.—[World.

☞ A torpedo has recently been invented by an Austrian, which, it is asserted, is very destructive in its effect. The weapon is in the shape of a sword-fish, and being loaded with a charge of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, is propelled under the water against the hull of the ship.

☞ An advertiser who rejoices in the various occupations of doctor, lawyer, justice of the peace, and dry goods merchant, adds the following to his list of pursuits and qualifications: "N. B.—Auctioneering of the loudest kind, interspersed with ventriloquism."

☞ The editor of the Western (Mo.) Landmark asks his readers to excuse the looks of his paper, as he is in bed from the effects of a fight with a delinquent subscriber.

DIAMONDS.

Whole Farms Glittering with Gems.

[Port Elizabeth (South Africa) Correspondence New York World.]

At Port Elizabeth considerable excitement has been created in regard to the late discoveries of diamonds in South Africa, and as you have probably been informed ere this of the finding of 300 of these precious stones on one farm it must have occasioned some interest on your side of the globe and a corresponding anxiety among those who contemplate coming this way to obtain information on the subject of how to get here.

THE LARGEST DIAMOND

that has been found is the Star of South Africa. It was purchased from a native doctor or magician by a Dutchman for 500 sheep. He brought it to Port Elizabeth and sold it for £11,500. It was put on exhibition and realized several hundred pounds, which was handed over to a charitable institution. The owner was offered £20,000 for it at Cape Town, but he refused, and the last I heard of it was that the owner was in Paris negotiating a sale with some Prince at £30,000. I have seen several diamonds from up the country valued at from £10 to £80, but

THE NEXT LARGEST

sold in this place was on Market square at public auction. It brought £320. Since then regular shipments have been made to England by every steamer, and among the regular consignments from here you will see a "box of diamonds." The last that goes by this steamer consists of over 300 diamonds, varying in size from one-half to three and a [illegible] in the rough, if pretty regular and first water, is worth £8, and a two and a half, £32. This allows one-half carat for cutting.

A FARM SPARKLING WITH DIAMONDS.

The greatest excitement has been regarding the discovery of 230 diamonds on one farm. On the day before this discovery the farm was virtually sold for £2,000 in bluebacks, worth about two shillings to the pound sterling, but on the day of the discovery the owner refused to close a bargain with the first buyer, and sold it to another party for £2,000 in coin. The consequence is that a litigation will commence immediately about this farm.

PLENTY OF GEMS.

A correspondent of the Graaf Reinet Advertiser writes from Hope Town, under date of November 14, that Messrs. Hond, Webb & De Kock returned last Sunday from a trip to the diamond mines. Mr. Hond brought with him sixty diamonds, and Mr. De Kock about seventeen. These diamonds are all very small, the largest not exceeding three carats weight. They average less than half a carat, but are very pretty gems, mostly all first water. Mr. Mores also returned a few days ago from the diamond fields, bringing forty diamonds, also very small, but of the first water. One he found himself while shaking hands with a trader at his wagon. It is the prettiest gem in the parcel, and weighs two carats. He found another and a smaller one. Besides those enumerated, Mr. Mores has brought twenty-four diamonds into Hope Town. The Queenstown Free Press reports that Mr. Sonnenburg has just returned from his trip up the country with fifty-one diamonds and several varieties of other precious stones. They are certainly

THE PRETTIEST COLLECTION

of diamonds ever seen in Queenstown. The largest is about six carats and the smallest about the size of a pin's head. Of the twenty-three largest none weigh less than one carat. The whole of this collection were purchased by Mr. S. beyond the river Vaal. He was offered £850 for the lot, but considers them worth £1,000.

The Graaf Reinet paper says that diamond news is still the news. Yesterday's Post confirms the discovery of a diamond spot near Jacobadal, and the number collected is said to be 300. A correspondent says that a private company has been formed at Hopetown who have purchased for a good round sum the farm on which these diamonds were found. It is probable, therefore, soon, that some systematic operations will be commenced. A constant supply of small diamonds would be far preferable to an occasional finding even of diamonds like the "Star of South Africa." Regularity of supply is of the greatest importance.

COTTON.

The Crop of 1870 in Georgia—Great Scarcity of Labor.

[Macon (Ga.) Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

I think that it is nearly certain that the area of the cotton crop of 1870 will not be larger than that of 1869, and it is very probable that it will not be as large, first, from the inability of the planters to secure the requisite labor; and, second, because the provision crop will occupy more land this than it did last year. I do not think it any exaggeration when I compute the decrease in the available laboring force for field work at one-eighth of the force employed in 1869. This is so on plantations which have been regularly worked since the war by their present proprietors, and on new places which the owners are now preparing to cultivate. I fear that it will be found impossible to secure the requisite force. A friend of mine who has recently acquired a very good plantation in one of the best counties in Southwestern Georgia, and who went there last week for the purpose of making arrangements to cultivate it this year, has just returned, being obliged to abandon the project from his inability to engage hands, and has rented his place to receive as sole consideration the repair of the fences and the care of the premises. Although I believe that the extent of land to be planted in cotton this year will be smaller than it was last year, I think that if Providence sends propitious seasons the crop in the aggregate will not be less, because I believe that faith in improved preparation of the soil, the use of labor-saving machinery, more careful culture of the crop, and a liberal employment of good fertilizers has spread very widely during the year, and will bring abundant fruit this fall. Where there was one man last year who used two-horse and subsoil plows, or bought the commercial manures, there are five men who will do so this year. A year ago there were very few—not a dozen men in the whole State—who could be made to believe that by any system of culture two and three bales of cotton could be raised on an acre of land. Now it is demonstrated that it can be done, and while it is not expected that every body who tries can raise that amount it is expected that a much larger average yield can be attained than that of former years, and that the only way to attain it is by better cultivation and heavy manuring. Therefore, I am led to believe that a fewer number of acres will be made to produce a crop equal to if not greater than that of 1869. But it is idle to look for crops of 5,000,000 of bales, like that of 1860. The laborers are not here to raise it, and, if they were, there is certainly not the force to gather and house it. Nor do the cotton producers desire to see such an aggregate crop, and for the obvious reason that were such a one produced the price would fall proportionally.

At the present rates for labor and of the various articles of prime necessity to the husbandman, he can not afford to grow cotton for less than from 18 to 20 cents per pound. When the price falls much below that he must abandon the use of artificial manures, which now cost from $60 to $120 per ton, and in proportion as their use is abandoned the amount of the crop will be diminished; for it is certain that, except on the rich alluvial lands, cotton raising without the stimulating manures would be a very unremunerative operation.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Annual Meeting at Paris Next Month.

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

The usual annual meeting of the old soldiers of the war of 1812 will take place at Paris on the 22d of February next, and in the annual round it will probably be found that one or more of the veterans will be absent at roll-call, furloughed forever from the dangers, temptations, and sorrows of this world, and that he has taken up his quarters on the eternal camping-ground. But few of the hundreds who shouldered their rifles at the call of distress proceeding from the flying women and children in the Northwestern Territory in those dark days are left to fight their battles o'er again, and, as each year marks the absence of one or another from their annual gathering, it reminds them and all that a few years will close the earthly career of the last, and it is fitting that all care and attention should be paid them while any are left. Some of them are in poverty, while the magnificent territory which they did so much to rescue from the merciless savage has grown into powerful and wealthy States; and the blush of shame should mantle the cheeks of those who enjoy such a glorious heritage that the protectors and defenders of their soil are lacking in comforts to soothe their declining years. The meeting this year will have its usual interest, and the remnant will send up their accustomed petition to Congress for tardy justice, but Congress will have no ears for these impotent old men. They have no political power nor wealth, and it is only the powerful and rich whose appeal is regarded in Washington now-a-days.

Horse Talk.

[From the New York Times.]

The comparative merits of the thoroughbred sires during the past year is an interesting but delicate subject of discussion among racing men. Lexington, Leamington, Eclipse, Australian, Daniel Boone, Uncle Vic, Planet, and Vandal stand confessedly at the head of the list of racing stallions. Lexington rejoices most in the performance of his great two-year-old son Hamburg, who is credited with the fastest mile on record at that age. Leamington can boast of such flyers as Lynchburg, Enquirer (who at Memphis beat Hamburg at even weights), Miss Alice, Annie Mace, &c.—a bright galaxy of fleet ones for any horse in his first season. Eclipse is well sustained by such great racers as Narragansett and Fanny Ludlow, who has shown greater speed than any horse on the turf for over a mile. Cottrill does high credit to Daniel Boone as a thoroughbred stallion, for the speed he showed in his race at Jerome Park fairly electrified the lookers-on, and was perhaps never excelled, if equaled, on the American turf. Helmbold and Maggie B. B. do honor to Australian's merits as a sire; and Herzog and Versailles will not allow Vandal's claims to distinction to be soon forgotten. This season Kentucky's progeny will make their *debut*, and it remains to be seen if the bright renown he acquired on the turf will be maintained and perpetuated at the stud.

WILL FARMING PAY?

Horace Greeley Thinks it Will, and Tells Why he Thinks so.

[From the New York Tribune.]

I do not understand it to be urged that the farmer who owns a large, fertile estate, well-fenced, well-stocked, with good store of effective implements, cannot live and thrive by farming. What is meant is, that he who has little but two brown hands to depend upon cannot make money, or can make very little, by farming.

I think those who urge this point have a very inadequate conception of the difficulty encountered by every poor young man in securing a good start in life, no matter in what pursuit. I came to New York when not quite of age, with a good constitution, a fair common-school education, good health, good habits and a pretty fair trade (that of a printer). I think my outfit for a campaign against adverse fortune was decidedly better than the average, yet ten long years elapsed before it was settled that I could remain here and make any decided headway. Meantime, I drank no liquors, used no tobacco, attended no balls or other expensive entertainments, worked hard and long whenever I could find work to do, lost less than a month altogether by sickness, and very little in the way of helping others. I judge that quite as many did worse than I as did better; and that of the young lawyers and doctors who try to establish themselves in their professions, quite as many earn less as earn more than their bare board during the first ten years of their struggle.

John Jacob Astor, near the close of a long, diligent, prosperous career, wherein he amassed a large fortune, is said to have remarked that, if he were to begin life again, and had to choose between making his first thousand dollars, with nothing to start on, or with that thousand making all that he had actually accumulated, he would deem the latter the easier task. Depend on it, young men, it is and must be hard work to earn honestly your first thousand dollars. The burglar, the forger, the blackleg (whether he play with cards, with dice, or with stocks), may seem to have a quick and easy way of making a thousand dollars; but whoever makes that sum honestly, with nothing but his own capacities and energies as capital, does a very good five-years' work, and may deem himself fortunate if he finishes it so soon.

I have known men to do better, even at farming. I recollect one who, with no capital but a good wife and four or five hundred dollars, bought (near Boston) a farm of two hundred mainly rough acres for $2,500, and paid for it out of its products within the next five years, during which he had nearly doubled its value. I lost sight of him then, years longer and had no very bad luck, he was worth, as the net result of twenty years' effort, at least $100,000. But this man would rise at four o'clock of a winter morning, harness his span of horses and hitch them to his large market wagon (loaded over-night), drive ten miles to Boston, unload and load back again, be home at fair breakfast-time, and, hastily swallowing his meal, be fresh as a daisy for his day's work, in which he would lead his hired men, keeping them clear of the least danger of falling asleep. Such men are rare, but they still exist, proving scarcely anything impossible to an indomitable will. I would not advise any to work so unmercifully. I seek only to enforce the truth that great achievements are within the reach of whoever will pay their price.

An energetic farmer bought, some twenty-five years ago, a large grazing farm in Northern Vermont, consisting of 150 acres, and costing him about $3,000. He had a small stock of cattle, which was all his land would carry; but he resolved to increase that stock by at least ten per cent. per annum, and to so improve his land, by cultivation, fertilizing, clover, &c., that it would amply carry that increase. Fifteen years later he sold out farm and stock for $45,000 and migrated to the West. I did not understand that he was a specially hard worker, but only a good manager, who kept his eyes wide open, let nothing go to waste, and steadily devoted his energies and means to the improvement of his stock and his farm.

Walking one day over the farm of the late Prof. Mapes, he showed me a field of rather less than ten acres, and said: "I bought that field for $2,400 a year ago last September. There was then a light crop of corn on it, which the seller reserved and took away. I under-drained the field that fall, plowed and subsoiled it, fertilized it liberally, and planted it with cabbage; and when these matured I sold them for enough to pay for land, labor, and fertilizers altogether." The field was now worth far more than when he bought it, and he had cleared it within fifteen months from the date of its purchase. I consider that a good operation. Another year the crop might have been poor, or might have sold much lower, so as hardly to pay for the labor; but there are risks in other pursuits as well as in farming.

A fruit-farmer on the Hudson, above Newburg, showed me, three years since, a field of eight or ten acres which he had nicely set with grapes in rows ten feet apart, with beds of strawberries between the rows, from which he assured me that his sales exceeded seven hundred dollars per annum. I presume his outlay for labor, including picking, was less than three hundred dollars per annum; but it cost something to make this field what it then was. Say that he had spent one thousand dollars per acre in under-draining, enriching and tilling this field to bring it to this condition, including the cost of his plants, and still their must have been a clear profit here of at least three hundred dollars per acre.

I might multiply illustrations; but let the foregoing suffice. I readily admit that shiftless farming don't pay—that poor crops don't pay—that it is hard work to make money by farming without some capital—that frost, or hail, or drouth, or floods, or insects may blast the farmer's hopes, after he has done his best to deserve and achieve success; but I insist that, as a general proposition, good farming does pay—that few pursuits afford as good a prospect, as full an assurance of reward for intelligent, energetic, persistent effort, as this does.

Necessity is the master of us all. A farmer may be as strenuous for deep plowing as I am—may firmly believe that the soil should be thoroughly broken up and pulverized to a depth of fifteen to thirty inches, according to the crop; but, if all the team he can muster is a yoke of thin, light steers, or a span of old, spavined horses, which have not even a speaking acquaintance with grain, what shall he do? So he may heartily wish he had a thousand loads of barnyard manure, and know how to make a good use of every ounce of it; but, if he has it not, and is not able to buy it, he can't always afford to forbear sowing and planting, and so, because he cannot secure great crops, do without any crops at all. If he does the best he can, what better can he do?

Again: Many farmers have fields that must await the pleasure of Nature to fit them for thorough cultivation. Here is a field—sometimes a whole farm, which if partially divested of the primitive forest, is still thickly dotted with obstinate stumps and filled with green, tenacious roots, which could only be removed at heavy, perhaps ruinous, cost. A rich man might order them all dug out in a month, and see his order fully obeyed; but, except to clear a spot for a garden or under very peculiar circumstances, it would not pay; and a poor man cannot afford to incur a heavy expense merely for appearance's sake, or to make a theatrical display of energy. In the great majority of cases, he who farms for a living can't afford to pull green stumps, but must put his newly cleared land into grass at the earliest day, mow the smoother and pasture the rougher portion of it, and wait for rain and drouth, heat and frost, to rot his stumps until they can easily be pulled or burned out as they stand.

So with regard to a process I detest, known as pasturing. I do firmly believe that the time is at hand when nearly all the food of cattle will, in our Eastern and Middle States, be cut and fed to them—that we can't afford much longer, even if we can at present, to let them roam at will over hill and dale, through meadow and forest, biting off the better plants and letting the worse go to seed; often poaching up the soft wet soil, especially in spring, so that their hoofs destroy as much as they eat; nipping and often killing in their infancy the finest trees, such as the sugar maple, and leaving only such as hemlock, red oak, beech, &c., to attain maturity. Our race generally emerged from savageism and squalor into industry, comfort and thrift, through the pastoral condition—the herding, taming, rearing and training of animals being that department of husbandry to which barbarians are most easily attracted; hence, we cling to pasturing long after the reason for it has vanished. The radical, incurable vice of pasturing—that of devouring the better plants and leaving the worse to form and diffuse seed—can never be wholly obviated; and I deem it safe to estimate that almost any farm will carry twice as much stock if their food be mainly cut and fed to them as it will if they are required to pick it up where and as it grows or grew. I am sure that the general adoption of soiling instead of pasturing will add immensely to the annual product, to the wealth, and to the population of our oldest States. And yet, I know right well that many farms are now so rough and otherwise so unsuited to soiling as to preclude its adoption thereon for many years to come.

Let me indicate what I mean by good farming, through an illustration drawn from the Great West:

All over the settled portions of the Valley of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri there are large and small herds of cattle, that are provided with little or no shelter. The lea of a fence or stack, the partial protection of a young and leafless wood, they may chance to enjoy; but that it is a ruinous waste to leave them a prey to biting frosts and piercing northwesters their owners seem not to comprehend. Many farmers far above want will this winter feed out fields of corn and stacks of hay to herds of cattle that will not be one pound heavier on the 1st of next May than they were on the 1st of last December—who will have required that fodder merely to preserve their vitality and escape freezing to death. It has mainly been employed as fuel rather than as nourishment, and has served, not to put on flesh, but to keep out frost.

Now I am familiar with the excuses for this waste, but they do not satisfy me. The poorest pioneer might have built for his one cow a rude shelter of stakes and poles, and straw or prairie-grass, if he had realized its importance, simply in the light of economy. He who has many cattle is rarely without both straw and timber, and might shelter his stock abundantly if he only would. Nay: he could not have neglected or omitted it if he had clearly understood that his cattle must somehow be supplied with heat, and that he can far cheaper warm them from without than from within.

The broad, general, unquestionable truths on which I insist in behalf of good farming are these; and I do not admit that they are subject to exception:

I. It is very rarely impracticable to grow good crops, if you are willing to work for them. If your land is too poor to grow wheat or corn, and you are not yet able to enrich it, sow rye or buckwheat; if you cannot coax it to grow a good crop of anything let it alone; and, if you cannot run away from it work out by the day or month for your more fortunate neighbors. The time and means squandered in trying to grow crops where only half or quarter crops can be made constitute the heaviest item or the wrong side of our farmers' balance-sheet; taxing them more than their National, State, and local Governments together do.

II. Good crops rarely fail to yield a profit to the grower. I know there are exceptions, but they are very few. Keep your eye on the farmer who almost uniformly has great grass, good wheat, heavy corn, &c., and, unless he drinks, or has some other bad habit, you will find him growing rich. I am confident that white blackbirds are nearly as abundant as farmers who have become poor while usually growing good crops.

III. The fairest single test of good farming is the increasing productiveness of the soil. That farm which averaged twenty bushels of grain to the acre twenty years ago, and twenty-five bushels ten years ago, and will measure up thirty bushels to the acre from this year's crop has been and is in good hands. I know no other touchstone of farming so unerring as that of the increase or decrease from year to year of its aggregate product. If you would convince me that X. is a good farmer, do not tell me of some great crop he has just grown, but show me that his crop has regularly increased from year to year, and I am satisfied.

THE WOMEN.

Bearing of the Washington Convention on the Suffrage Movement.

[Washington Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

The late Woman Suffrage Convention, say the leaders, was a grand success, an overwhelming and decisive chapter in the history of the movement. The audiences were large, some half dozen Congressmen, first and last, attended one or another of the many sessions. The Vice President signified his approval, and the Hon. Thos. Florence beamed most sweetly. Gen Grant informed Mrs. H. B. Stanton that pressing engagements would prevent his attendance. Mrs. Grant observed, "You see how *much* I have to see to," and Mrs. Colfax would have been delighted if she hadn't been compelled just then to look after her Reception. Converts were made and unwilling representatives fascinated by the graceful jollity of the President or Phœbe Couzen's girlish prettiness. But skirmishes of questioning, made here and there among the people, have failed to convince me that the abstract idea has won its way to any marked success in the District. This meeting, I am told, made an impression like that of last year—an impression which gradually and quietly wore off.

Too many of these advocates of Woman Suffrage—shall I say the majority?—have no atmosphere of calm, considerate justice. Women are outraged hungerers from heaven, men—brutal creatures—laying hold of their skirts with ruthless hands, and seeking to drag them down to infernal regions. They do not see Nature as the glorious, deep-thinking, deep-hearted Mother of all, but rather as an old imbecile, who is to be bolstered, and tutored, and trained in the way that she should go. There are many exceptions, of course; Mrs. Howe is one of them. A rich and tender soul, with the humility of the true philosopher, her arguments are so simple and natural that they come naturally with one's own thought. With her disbelief is not Gentilism.

Pork Packing.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

The receipts of hogs at this place and Chicago have been quite large since our last, and the quality of those arriving here is the very best. But little trouble has been experienced in procuring lots to average from 350 to 400 pounds gross, but as lard is relatively low, such are not so anxiously sought after as in other seasons.

The packing at this place will be fully as large in number as it was last season, and there will be an increase in weight. At Louisville there will be an increase, but Chicago is 140,000 head behind last season to date; but this will be made up to some extent should the receipts of hogs continue as large there for two weeks more as they were the past week.

The total packing at the five leading cities up to last Saturday was 1,333,308, against 1,425,439 at the corresponding time last season. The total packing at these places last year was 1,483,149.

The prices of hogs and the product in this market at this date compare as follows.

	Jan. 25, 1870.	Jan. 25, 1869.
Mess pork..........	$27 00	$30 50
Prime kettle lard.......	16¾	20
Bulk shoulders.........	10¾	13
Bulk sides, clear rib....	14⅛	18
Bulk sides, clear.......	14¾	18⅛
Bacon shoulders..	12¾	14⅛
Bacon sides, clear.	16	18
Bacon sides, clear rib..	15⅛	17¾
Sugar-cured hams......	18⅛@19¾	18⅛@19⅛
Hogs, per cental, gross.	8 75@9 50	10 50@11 50

How the Proposed New Forty-five Millions Must be Distributed.

[Washington special to the N. Y. Times].

The Controller of Currency has furnished the Senate Finance Committee with a statement showing, in part, how the forty-five millions of new currency provided for in Sherman's bill, to-day under consideration in the Senate, will have to be distributed:

Virginia and West Virginia....	$1,902,857	Georgia.......	$2,013,895
Missouri.......	1,604,431	N. Carolina...	3,226,140
Kentucky......	[illegible]	S. Carolina...	[illegible]
Tennessee......	3,288,115	Alabama......	2,534,328
Louisiana......	808,238	Texas.........	1,[illegible]
Mississippi....	1,[illegible]	Arkansas.....	1,500,[illegible]
		Florida.......	429,351

This makes an aggregate of $35,289,570, which is the proportion of national bank notes belonging to the aforesaid States under the provision of the existing laws requiring the distribution of $150,000,000 on the basis of the population. The remaining $19,710,430 authorized in this new bill must be distributed on the basis of the State resources. The Controller has not furnished any statement saying officially where this will go, but he says in conversation that the whole or the greater part of it must also be given to the Southern States, Wisconsin alone of the Northern and Western States getting a small amount.

An English Author on Gen. Lee.

American publishers having pirated one of the books of George Long, the well-known English classical scholar, and dedicated it to Ralph Waldo Emerson, the indignant writer has prefixed to the English edition a note, from which the following is an extract:

"I have been informed that the American publishers have dedicated this translation to an American. I have no objection to the book being dedicated to an American, but in doing this without my consent the publisher has transgressed the bounds of decency. I have never dedicated a book to any man, and, if I dedicated this, I should choose the man whose name seemed to me most worthy to be joined to that of the Roman soldier and philosopher. * * * If I dedicated this little book to any man, I should dedicate it to him who led the Confederate armies against the powerful invader, and retired from an unequal contest defeated, but not dishonored; to the noble Virginian soldier whose talents and virtues place him by the side of the best and wisest man who sat on the throne of the imperial Cæsars."

The Several Plots to Blow Up the Ecumenical Council.

[Rome Correspondence N. Y. World.]

An officer of the Zouaves, who has just given me a notice of the exercises which are to take place in the gardens of the Villa Borghese, tells me that there was certainly discovered under the transept of St Peter's on the day before the opening of the council, a small mine, and that in consequence of this discovery the number of troops detailed for service on the opening day was suddenly doubled by Gen. Kanzler. He also assures me that a similar discovery was made only a day or two ago under one of the pontifical barracks, by the engineers charged with ascertaining whether the rains and the rising of the Tiber had done any mischief to the foundation. He made light enough of the matter, but I think that you will agree with me that the persistency with which the Italians pursue their purpose of rendering Rome a disagreeable residence for the Papal authorities is of no good augury for the peaceful permanence of the temporal power.

☞ Maryland has 373 square miles of oyster beds, 92 of which are closely covered, and the rest scattering. To protect these treasures a regular commission is appointed, of which the head officer has just made a report to the Legislature. He calls for an amendment of the laws, which, if secured, he thinks will provide for the employment of 20,000 men. At present 573 dredging vessels and 1,908 canoes are licensed for the traffic. The annual product is 3,500,000 bushels. The consumption of bivalves is immense, and is annually increasing; but, as each adult oyster generates about one million young a year, the supply will hardly give out.

ANTIDOTAL POWER OF PHENOL.—Mr. Schiffman writes from Valle-Menier, Nicaragua, to the Moniteur Scientific of Paris, that after a very severe epidemic of Asiatic cholera which caused during fifteen months the death of a large number of people, he commenced the use of phenol or carbolic acid, causing all the rooms and passages of houses occupied by 300 people to be daily sprinkled with water containing a small quantity of this acid, with the result that neither cholera nor fever and ague, which had long pestered that locality, had since made their appearance.

☞ A New York Times correspondent, writing from Georgia, says: "The warehouses continue crammed with cotton bales, which are held for the high prices which it is expected will rule before the spring opens. These values thus lying dead like hoarded gold, and other causes, make money very scarce and the rates of interest to be very high. Two and one-half per cent. per month is the ruling rate on indubitable paper, and where the best collaterals are deposited few can borrow money for less than two per cent. a month.

The editor of the London Jewish Messenger argues that the opening of the Suez Canal portends the restoration of Palestine to the Jews. At the same time, the editor of the New York Jewish Messenger holds that the restoration of the Jews is abandoned, that their distinctive habits are disappearing, and they now look to the fulfillment of the prophecy respecting them in the gradual subduing of all nations with the religion which came to the world through the Church of Israel.

☞ Mr. Shanklin, a resident of Salem, Mich., met with a very singular accident, resulting in death, a few days since. He was cracking nuts, using a small knife to pick out the meats, and having occasion to pass out of the door, he slipped and fell, striking the blade of the knife into his neck, severing the jugular vein, and died immediately. He was 37 years of age.

☞ A country lass accustomed all her life to country scenes and sights, happening to be in town while passing a hardware store, where a rake was exhibited, exclaimed, "Oh, my! what is that horrid thing?" But unfortunately she tore her dress on it; the tone of her voice changed as well as the style of expression, thus; "D—n that rake!"

☞ A vivid idea of the weakness of chicken soup was conveyed in a wag's query to his wife at dinner, "Can't you coax that chicken to wade through the soup once more?"

☞ A parody on the "Up in a Balloon" song goes this way: "Drunk in a saloon, boys, drunk in a saloon, picking up short cigars, out of a spittoon."

☞ Belle Purvis, a young woman of Quincy, Ill., walked three or four miles to a frozen creek, borrowed an ax, cut a hole in the ice, and drowned herself.

☞ A citizen of New Haven, a Republican, recently refused to have his child vaccinated with vaccine matter taken from the arm of a Democratic child.

☞ The consumption of horseflesh continues to increase in Europe.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
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Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

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A Large Forty-column Newspaper.

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

ADVERTISING.

A limited number of advertisements in the WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL will be received at 25 cents per line for each insertion. No abatement for length or time, and no advertisement for less than one dollar.

The WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL enters with this present number the second month of the new year. Thus far the tokens of public appreciation which have reached us have been most generous and gratifying. We think our readers will find that the paper improves as it progresses in age and popular favor. Every effort they make in its behalf is just so much devoted to its increased value. We trust that our friends will not relax their efforts, but that they will continue to give us all the assistance they can. They will find in the end that their good offices have not been thrown away.

The Dead Journalist.

Attended by all the honoring circumstance and ceremony which the living can pay to the dead, the remains of George D. Prentice were yesterday borne to Cave-Hill Cemetery. As soon as the weather renders it possible he will be laid in his final resting place by the side of the little family group that has gone before him; and those who gather for a moment as it were about the still open grave must feel that there is something in this reunion—so calm and satisfying and peaceful—that smooths out the furrows of a life which, long and splendid though it has been, was not without its cares and its sorrows. There is a song of Hœrder's, which Mr. Prentice was fond of and which he used sometimes to repeat, that ran in this wise:

What though no maiden tears ever be shed
O'er my clay bed;
Still will the generous night never refuse
To weep her dews;
And though no friendly hand garland the cross
Above my moss,
Yet will the dear, dear moon tenderly shine
Down on that sign;
And, though the passer-by songlessly pass
Through the long grass;
There will the noon-tide bee pleasantly hum
And warm winds come;
Yes, you at least, ye dells, meadows and streams,
Stars and moon-beams,
Will think on him whose weak, meritless lays
Teemed with your praise!

The music sounds like one of his own songs. The lines are indeed of his own rendering. He was himself a poet of the fields, the skies, the flowers, "the dells, meadows and streams, stars and moon-beams," and his imagination, in spite of the brilliant scenes and associations by which his career was surrounded, took an habitually melancholy turn. Perhaps no man was ever followed to the grave by a more touching interest. Assuredly few men ever lived who inspired so much personal interest. There was in his very faults something that took hold upon the popular fancy; and he united in himself three elements which never fail to exert a powerful influence among the people. He was brilliant, brave and generous. He was an intellectual match for any man. He was physically and mentally afraid of no man. He gave bountifully and spontaneously to all men. There was buried with him a spirit vehement and daring; and there lives after him a reputation greater than that ever achieved by a journalist in this or in any country.

It is not our purpose to attempt a review of Mr. Prentice's work or to enter upon an estimate of his character or to sentimentalize in his loss. We have given the bare circumstances of his life as fully as they could be gathered, for he was never disposed to speak over-much of himself and could not be prevailed upon to furnish more than the merest outlines for his biography. That his precocity was marvelous; that he was a prodigious student, and that his fame rested upon the solid foundations of a scholarship that was anything than provincial and sustained itself from first to last by a labor before which most writers of our time would stand amazed, we have been able to state, with a few instances of a singularly illustrative kind. It is too early to extract other than a passing moral from the strange and splendid story which the record of his times has left us, and he himself would have us shed no tears. He lived out almost the allotted three score years and ten; he died with the harness on his back and all his senses clear and full about him; and it is not too much to say that his influence over his associates and the influence which he wielded by his pen, though they were perhaps not so generally understood and recognized by the public, were never greater than during the last year of his life. "I will make the last years of my life," he said on the 1st of January, 1869, "the best years of my life; and I shall work like a tiger." He did in truth; and there is no one who will miss his presence and feel his loss so sensibly as he who had most occasion to know his value and to value his genius, and who relied upon him as upon a staff that seemed to have no bend in it.

But the course of nature, like her decrees, is inevitable. This superb existence, has paid the debt which, greater or less, it could not long delay; and all that remains to us is the glare of its radiance in which we stand yet for a moment. That radiance lights up a whole cycle of history and discloses images which this country still delights to look upon.

Clay and Marshall and Crittenden! They were his contemporaries, his companions, his friends; and it is much to say of him that he borrowed no luster from them, but that he let the recognizing presence of his genius fall upon their lives and they were brighter for it. They are all once more contemporaries in presence of the great Genius of the Universe; the Statesman by whose compromising spirit and patriotic heart peace was so long maintained among the people; the Orator who charmed and dazzled, and was his own greatest enemy; the Senator who made the last effort to avert the strife of States; the Wit, the Journalist, the Poet who launched a party against the winds and currents and was its steadiest and truest pilot so long as a single battered fragment rode upon the waters;—all are gone now and stand side by side, immortal peers.

For each of them the hand of Prentice did what a feebler hand dare not try to do for Prentice. He was equally rich in mind and heart. He ranks with Cobbett as the greatest partisan who ever handled a public journal. He ranks with Horace Greeley as the most incisive, clear and homely writer for the people who ever vivified and illuminated the American press. As a master of rapid and logical statement, he never had a superior; and as a keen, pungent, satirical, ready, dangerous, exhaustless paragraphist, and the founder of that scintillating mode of political warfare, he never had an equal. He has given us, as a matter of recreation, some of our sweetest songs. He leaves to his descendants a name which is known and honored wherever the language which he loved and understood so well is written or spoken. He is the pride of journalism with every journalist who is able to comprehend the meaning of his work; for Prentice was surrounded by no local advantages, nor was aided by any of the circumstances which belong to family and fortune. He came to Kentucky obscure and poor, and he erected in a wilderness a fabric which was worthy of any of the great capitals of the world.

And now he sleeps in Cave Hill Cemetery, and will ere long lie by the side of one whom he married for love, and of another whose death, though it was upon the battle-field, well nigh broke his heart; he sleeps there in peace at last after a career of surpassing brilliancy, length of days and stormy warfare; and presently, when the "warm winds come," the flowers which he chanted and the meadow-grass which was greener in his song will grow over his grave; and the people with whom he lived, and who were honored because he lived among them, will begin to realize what we cannot now clearly understand—that Prentice is dead. There is no one to take his place; no one to succeed him; and perhaps this is well. It may be questioned whether he did not exercise a greater power than should reside in the hollow of one man's palm; for we cannot know whether another would use it so sparingly and so unselfishly. He was without ambition. He never asked a favor for himself. He was never a candidate for office in his life. He laid by but a moderate competency. He worked to the end; patient, kindly, but vigorously and not discontentedly; doing his own work and often offering to do the work of others; refusing all demonstrations of honor and all personal assistance; in truth,

"A Titan among the sons of men."

And he is dead and in his coffin, where he was not loth to go; he is dead with the laurel crown fresh upon him; he is dead to a world of love and pity and admiration; but so long as there is a grave-stone left upon that sunny hill-side, so long as there is a newspaper printed in this city, the descendants of the present generation, and the stranger who comes here from afar, will seek out, curiously and lovingly, for the spot where he was laid. The man is dead. But Prentice is not dead.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Very often in life we experience only discomfiture out of that which we looked to with the longest and surest hope. No man can foresee the play of events with sufficient accuracy to determine in advance precisely how this or that circumstance or this or that principle is going to affect the main project which he has in view. Omens of evil become blessings in disguise. Anticipations of good vanish with the realization. We are constantly deceiving our neighbors. Presently we get to deceiving ourselves.

Parties are especially exposed to delusions of this nature. They are at once passionate and imaginative, and an idea fairly set in motion seems to run along the entire line until it possesses all its length and thickness. This is due partly to ignorance and partly to a mechanical habit of following. "We fall," says Guizot, "as we lean." Our desires continually carry us away with them; and we do not commonly stop to question their promises until the impulse has subsided.

The Democratic party, to take a ready example, made a great mistake in what it expected of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The Kansas-Nebraska bill, which embodied that repeal, was made a test question, and no man was held to be a good Democrat who did not stand up squarely to the rack. The fidelity of every Southern politician was suspected if he flinched for a moment. Time went on. Old Buck came into the Presidency on a flood-tide, and began at once to carry out vigorously the policy of the party in the new Territories. But the result did not answer the anticipation; and in the end it turned out that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise had strengthened the enemies of slavery instead of enlarging the area of what was called the slave power. Both Kansas and Nebraska grew into ultra Republican States. The middle men, such as Robert J. Walker and Frederic P. Stanton, went down between two mill-stones; and in 1860, as in 1856, the Kansas-Nebraska bill was the strongest weapon that was used against the Democratic party.

The Fifteenth amendment, it seems to us, is a delusion of the same sort. It has haunted the Republicans a long while. It is the last of the questions which were given to the country by the war and which belong immediately to the passions and *rationale* of the war. The Republicans ought to desire to keep it open as long as possible; for they have everything to gain from it as it stands. But when the Fifteenth amendment becomes a sealed book there will be an end of legal artifices in behalf of the civil and political status of the negro. He has been made a freeman, a citizen and a voter. What else? To this extent laws can certainly be made effectual. But no further. To "take another step in advance" is impossible in law. The very next step beyond is an invasion of human nature. Yet the more irresponsible of the Radical leaders will attempt to force the Republicans to take it, and in doing so will divide their strength.

Every one of the Southern States reconstructed under the Fifteenth amendment will fall into the hands of the Democratic party and the Republicans can not risk a division in the North. On suffrage they can hold together—not on any other proposition concerning the negro. Suffrage being settled leaves the ultras nothing to do but to agitate for social equality, which can not be made to work as a political instrument. Besides, the disappearance of the negro question as a live and progressive element in our politics will clear the field for new divisions and combinations upon financial topics from which the Democrats have everything to hope. So that the jubilation in Radical circles over the Fifteenth amendment is pure effervescence and amounts to nothing at all. A very few months of universal suffrage will develope the truth of this most thoroughly.

As to the principle of State rights which is struck at by the Fifteenth amendment, New England had better look out. She is now the apostle of centralization, when she owes her own unequal power to the strict observance of State lines and jurisdiction. Virginia was cut in two. Texas is to be cut in four. The same power may reduce the six New England States to one. That is the moral part of the Fifteenth amendment which the sharper of the Yankees should look to. The South went to war to preserve slavery and lost it. New England is trying to ruin the South in order to get a consolidation of the government by which she can only apprehend the loss of her individuality and power.

The Wants of Peace.

There is nothing more certain than that the age of heroes and of hero-worship is gone from the higher civilization of the modern world. There are now, strictly speaking, no heroes. There are not wanting men of ambition and of the noblest forms of courage and daring in the hour of battle and danger. But ambition now seeks quite different objects from what it did in the days of Nimrod, Achilles, Julius Cæsar, Peter the Hermit, Mohammed, Charlemagne, and Napoleon. Courage also compasses different ends from what it did in the distant past. Its rewards are altogether different.

The object of ancient ambition was the conquest of foreign nations. It sought to found new empires, or to enlarge those already founded. Hence courage was its soul and life, because deeds of daring, an utter disregard of danger, together with the capacity of physical endurance and omnipotence of will, kindled for it a reverent, enthusiastic admiration in the hearts of the people. The military genius—the mental ability to comprehend the relations and powers of the units of armies at a single glance, and to martial them in the strongest possible movements in relation to local circumstances and the opposing forces—the power of rapid combination in intuitive perception, were the real instruments of ancient leaders, more effectual even than the armies which they commanded, because these mental powers secured success, or turned present disaster into good fortune. The mass of people worshiped genius in a great chief. They felt its transcendent worth, though ignorant of its true character. Feeling that it was far above the possessions of ordinary men, they referred its origin to the gods, and bowed before it as a divine presence deserving of human worship. Ambition, courage, and genius were the three essential qualities of ancient heroism. Where these met in a single person he was sure to find hosts gathering around him as a common center of life—thousands of brave hearts and strong arms, ready to follow him into new fields of conquest and of glory, ambitious alike to die or to conquer under his inspiring leadership. This is the spirit of hero-worship. It is a loss of personal identity in another—the sincere, glad cry of the heart after real greatness—greatness not of the highest or most useful order, but of greatness best calculated to strike itself deep into rude natures in which the imagination reigned over reason and the moral principle, and which were ever yearning for the excitement of startling events. Heroism and hero-worship belong to ages essentially sensuous, yet stirred and vitalized by ideals of power and splendor, embodied in the awful tragedies of war—the fall and rise of empires and dynasties.'

Strictly speaking, there were no parties in the heroic ages. There were heroes only, and their worshipers were but their own personalities incarnated, as it were, and living, breathing and working, in a grand vital unity of conception and of accomplishment, in the masses that gathered round them. Hence their presence was everything. Their names were a perennial fountain of deathless inspiration—a source of constant intoxication of glory. They were as gods. The people followed in their train as drawn by an invisible spirit that completely dazzled the imagination, and erected its very throne in the self-determining power of man. In what would appear as their parties, there was but a single mind, a single heart, a single hand. Diversity and multitude were lost in the unity of a single chief, upon the beat and rhythm of whose heart all things depended. The success of the leader was the success of his followers. Even his disaster was their glory, and it poured itself forth in lyric legends—the war-songs of other days. In all this we see the triumph of imagination, of genius, of courage, of the love of glory, disconnected from science or knowledge in statesmanship guided by the moral principles of the social state.

The world has changed. The rich intellectual powers of man have been developed. The civilized world no longer wonders after a great man as if he were a child of the gods. The splendid realms of science and art and literature afford to genius a more soul-satisfying employment than schemes of conquest. Life has become earnest in the individual; and in proportion as life is earnest there is the indomitable purpose, guided by intelligence, to ameliorate its state and condition. It has been found that the means of temporal prosperity are treasured up in nature, in the products of the soil, in the beds of minerals, in useful inventions and discoveries, in the powers and adaptations of nature to the arts of peace. The idea of conquering nations has given place to the idea of conquering nature, and laying her treasures under contribution to the wants of man. The task of statesmanship is becoming more and more the science of peace—the art of directing the energies of a great people in opening up and bringing into practical requisition the natural resources which a kind and merciful Providence has provided them with in the geographical limits and relations which it has assigned to them as their home. We want roads to facilitate the transit of all manner of products, macadamized roads and railroads, so as to bring the producer and the consumer face to face in the markets. We want bridges erected over streams, rivers cleared of obstructions, light-houses erected, and harbors improved. We want communications, cheap, safe, and speedy, between the heart and distant extremities of the country. We want the minerals worked and turned into utility, ornament, comfort and wealth. We want the native energy and industry of human nature stimulated by finding employment for every one, by which he may at least find exemption from the consuming and demoralizing cares of actual want. We want a profound sense of the true object of government developed in the hearts of the people, that it is an instrument with which the better to secure the present good of each and all. We want treaties with all nations, through which the most intimate mercantile and commercial relations may be established between the great commonwealth of the race, and the products of every climate and of every people find a safe transit to the places where human wants call for them. We want cheap and certain justice, and a profound sense of personal and domestic safety. Above all, we want the minds of the people educated in solid, practical knowledge, that those great interests of human life in the world may be developed, secured and protected through the intelligence and virtue of a cultivated population. Hence we want colleges, universities, institutes, wherein shall be taught the sciences, the useful and ornamental arts, the deep lore of philosophy, and the graces of literature. We want a grand system of education provided and offered to the masses, through which the toiling classes shall learn to labor intelligently and with profound self-respect, feeling that all paths of thrift and amelioration belong to them of right, as members of a common social system. We want science and knowledge turned over to the useful and beneficial—in the language of Lord Bacon, we want "fruit.' We want the causes of destroying epidemics searched out and removed. We want the principles of hygiene taught the people, and the general average of human life lengthened. We want to prevent crime by changing and modifying the circumstances of the people, particularly of certain classes, and to strengthen the domestic and social virtues by the gradual elevation of the mind to the usefulness of life. Such, in general terms, are the wants of the modern world. To secure these things is becoming more and more the distinct conception and purpose of the social system of humanity.

☞ Horace Greeley persists in his determination to tell us what he knows about farming. If his object is to instruct us he ought to tell us what he doesn't know about it.

Death of Charles O. Faxon.

A private dispatch received here yesterday from Clarksville, Tenn., announces the death of Mr. Charles O. Faxon, for some time one of the editors of the Louisville Courier. He died at the residence of his mother, Mrs. L. A. Faxon, in Clarksville, at twenty-five minutes to 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He has many friends in Louisville and in other parts of Kentucky who will receive this intelligence with the most sincere regret. His health has been very precarious for a long time, and his death was therefore not unexpected.

Mr. Faxon was no common man. He was a journalist by profession, and as such had few equals in the West. He was a man of wonderful versatility of talent. There is nothing connected with either the editorial or the mechanical department of a newspaper that he did not understand thoroughly. He wrote with singular rapidity, and always wrote well. His political and other editorial articles, invariably written upon the spur of the moment, were strong, forcible, and logical, the most of them evincing the highest order of talent as a politician and a newspaper writer. His witticisms and "pungent paragraphs" were surpassed only by those of the late Mr. Prentice. Sharp and keen as they were, they were never marked by the slightest touch of anger or bitterness. He was one of the most generous and kind-hearted of men, and never intentionally wounded the sensibilities of those with whom he engaged in newspaper controversy. His blade was as bright and keen and flexible as were the blades of Damascus, and although it often played like a swift gleam of light about the heads of his political foes, the cunning hand by which it was wielded never suffered it to inflict a serious or a lasting wound. He was utterly incapable of cherishing or even knowing a vindictive feeling, and this fact was known and appreciated by all with whom he came in editorial conflict. His best friends were among those to whom he dealt the severest blows.

Mr. Faxon began his career as an editor at an unusually early age. He became the writing editor of the Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian at the age of eighteen, though for nearly two years his name was not announced as such. For twelve years, previous to his removal to Tennessee, his father was the proprietor of the Buffalo Republican, the organ of the Democratic party in Western New York, and there, while learning the art of printing and of writing for the press, Charles derived much benefit from his father's knowledge of politics, his acquaintance with politicians, and his experience as the manager of a party organ. The lessons he then learned served him an excellent purpose up to the close of his newspaper career.

Soon after the death, in 1859, of Mr. E. G. Eastman, the able editor of the Nashville Union, the leading Democratic journal in Tennessee, Mr. Faxon, whose ability was fully appreciated by his party, was urged to accept the editorial control of that paper. But this he declined to do, for the reasons that he then held the comfortable position of Postmaster at Clarksville, and that his invalid wife was unwilling to go among strangers to live.

At the fall of Fort Donelson, Mr. Faxon went South. In 1864, he became one of the editors of the Chattanooga Rebel, at the same time discharging the duties of foreman in the composition room. This twofold position, the duties of which he fulfilled with the highest credit to himself, he held until the paper surrendered to Wilson's raiders at Selma, Ala., in the spring of 1865. For the last year or so of the existence of the Rebel, he wrote the greater number of its leading articles, which were generally regarded as among the ablest that appeared in the Southern press during that period. Meantime, he continued to act as foreman of the mechanical department of the office. He did the work of two men, and did it quite as well as two men could have done it.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Faxon became the leading political writer of the Louisville Courier, the publication of which was resumed here on the 4th of December, 1865. With what very marked ability he discharged the duties of that position, the readers of the Courier will not soon forget. He continued his connection with the paper until some time in the summer of 1868, when he was forced to relinquish it on account of his failing health. He then returned to his old home at Clarksville, where he remained until his death yesterday morning, and where, for some time, he wrote the editorial matter for the Tobacco-Leaf. As we have already intimated, it would be almost impossible to find a more useful man in a newspaper office than was Mr. Faxon. He knew how to do everything that was to be done, and was always ready to do it. He was familiar alike with the duties of every branch of the editorial profession, and was a practical printer of great taste and skill; and his varied abilities as an editor and his taste and skill as a printer were always called into play whenever required by the interests of the journal with which he was connected.

There is little or no doubt that Mr. Faxon's brother, Henry, was the author of the popular poem "The Beautiful Snow"—at least the fact is not doubted by those who know how far more capable he was of writing it than are the two or three who claim to have written it. That he was the author of it was never disputed, we believe, until after his death, in 1864. A short time since an article claiming the authorship for another appeared in some of the newspapers. On reading it Mr. Faxon became quite excited at the thought of such persistent acts of injustice, and did not cease to regret that his feeble health did not permit him to vindicate his brother's title to the authorship of the poem, which he was confident he could easily do.

Mr. Faxon leaves a wife and several children. He died of consumption. He was about forty-five years of age. May the turf press lightly upon that breast whose warm, generous and kindly emotions—and it knew none other—are now forever stilled.

Here is a sensation for you! It is from the New York Democrat of Saturday: "A strange and painful rumor has been whispered around to-day relative to the death of the late Secretary Stanton—almost too strange for belief. It is said that the sudden death of Mr. Stanton was the act of a suicide—that he cut his throat. Those who speak of it give the fact that the public was not permitted to view the body of the deceased in the funeral casket. Although Mr. Stanton in life gave evidence of great personal courage, it would be a strange end for the career of a man of his position. It is also said the insurance company in which deceased had a life policy are to investigate the rumor." If the reader believes this, he must do it at his own expense.

☞ Russia has undertaken a very important work of internal improvement. It is known to geographers that the river Oxus once flowed into the Caspian sea, instead of the sea of Aral, as it now does. It is proposed by Russian engineers to turn the river back to its original course, thereby securing a means of water communication from the Caspian sea into the heart of Asia. As the river Volga, with its branches and connecting canals, now affords the means of navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic, the scheme, if successful, will be of the greatest military advantage to Russia. Men and munitions of war could be sent from Cronstadt to Afghanistan at a smaller expense and with much greater rapidity than by the present land route. The preliminary surveys for the work are now in progress.

☞ The New York Tribune declares that for the first nine months of the present administration the national debt was reduced at the rate of a little over three dollars per second. If General Grant is anxious to pay the national debt at once, let him stop the stealage of his party for two hours and a half.

A Personal Statement.

It has been printed in the newspapers, and it become matter of common talk, that my relations with Mr. Prentice were neither close nor kindly; that I did in some way misuse him; and that he never regarded me as his friend.

This is an old calumny. Mr. Prentice himself stigmatized it over his own signature on Wednesday, the 7th of October, 1868, stating expressly that his relations with me were "cordial, not to say affectionate." Again, at Lion Garden, on the evening of the 8th of July, 1869, in presence of a great number of persons who cannot fail to remember the circumstance, he went out of his way to introduce me to the company, facetiously, as his "hope and stand-by, who would do both his speaking and his fighting." And I now have in my possession an undelivered letter of introduction to Robert Bonner, written on the 3d of last November, in which Mr. Prentice is good enough to ask for me the attention of Mr. Bonner "as my very near friend and companion." Throughout my intercourse with Mr. Prentice, which was constant up to the day he quitted the COURIER-JOURNAL office, there was never an unkind word, nor so much as the shadow of a misunderstanding between us. This is known to every one who has any knowledge of the domestic affairs under the roof of this establishment.

I came to Louisville at Mr. Prentice's instance. He wished to dispose of his interest in the JOURNAL. He wished me to purchase it. I arranged to do so. Then he and Mr. Shipman offered to resign their positions on the paper, in order, as they said, to relieve me. I declined to accept their resignations. And from that moment to the day of his death Mr. Prentice was frank in his confidence, and gave me, at my request, the material from which I was able to do the slight biographical justice that has been done to his memory. He requested me at the same time "not to let him snuff out like a tallow candle."

To suppress all idle curiosity, let me state as positively as I can that it is my desire to pay some final tribute, of an appreciative but formal nature, to his memory. In the absence of Mr. Shipman, who is the oldest and the truest friend he ever had, I thought that my personal and professional relations with him justified the pretension. I signified as much not only to Gen. Duke but to many other friends at Frankfort upon whose sound judgment and good taste I could rely; and they were kind enough to afford me, in a manner much more prompt and honoring than I expected, the occasion. I shall certainly not fail to improve it lovingly if not adequately; but I may take leave to doubt whether I should do it better if I did not want to do it.

Jan. 27th, 1870. HENRY WATTERSON.

A Mark of Respect.

The fact that the COURIER-JOURNAL is not draped in mourning having occasioned some remark, makes it proper for us to state that such is, unfortunately for us, a mechanical impossibility. The COURIER-JOURNAL is printed upon a rotary press, which does not permit the reversal of the column rules. To those who knew the cordial and kindly relations which existed between Mr. Prentice and every one of his associates, it is not necessary to say that we regret the lack of even so trivial and superficial a mark of respect for a chieftain whom we honored when living and lament now that he has gone from us.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Great destitution among the poor of Owensboro.

The elections in Covington during 1869 cost the city $576 12.

Gen. Geo. B. Crittenden is a candidate for State Librarian.

Covington is rejoicing at the prospect of having water-works.

A fine stream of water has been struck in the court-yard at Harrodsburg.

Shelby county paid last year $32 64 dog tax, and had 1,027 sheep killed by dogs.

It is expected that the census about to be taken will give Covington a population of 25,000.

Mr. Orrin Hallam, of Covington, has been commissioned a notary public for Kenton county.

Rev. Mr. Young, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Covington, has resigned his charge.

The Parisians are highly elated at the acquisition of a $2,200 hearse. They can now be buried in style.

Mr. John Cox purchased of H. H. Cox, near Maysville, a few days since, 2½ acres of land for $1,560.

At the election in Lexington on Thursday the full Democratic ticket was elected. A small vote was polled.

Dr. Wash. Miller, Maj. B. F. Buckner and James D. Simpson, Esq., intend establishing a private bank in Winchester shortly.

Robert Owen, of Shelby, sold to Samuel H. Knox, 17 head of three-year old smooth cattle, averaging 1,242 pounds, at six cents.

The Woodford Weekly, published at Versailles, has been sold by Messrs. Greathouse & McLoed to Mr. J. D. Hill, who will in future be its editor and publisher.

A negro woman and child lay dead in Paducah an entire week before burial, the friends being too poor and the city not caring to interfere in such a matter.

The shipments of stock from the Paris stock pens for the week ending January 27, 1870, are as follows: Cattle, 22 car loads; mules, 2 do; hogs, 1 do; total, 25 car loads.

Judge George C. Rogers, of Bowling Green, has sold Messrs. Arnold and McNeal an unimproved five-acre lot, lying just within the corporate limits, for $1,300 per acre.

Common plug horses are selling in Shelby at from forty to seventy-five dollars per head; good work horses at from one hundred to one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

John H. Wheat, who was buried in Covington, on Sunday, by the Odd-Fellows, did not commit suicide at Leavenworth, Kansas, as was reported, but died of a congestive chill.

Ten candidates for jailer of Madison county sign a statement that none of them have petitioned to join the Good Templars, a temperance organization. Bourbon is king in Madison.

Dr. J. Q. Ashby, a very old gentleman of Mt. Sterling, "who has a remarkably clear memory, and is usually correct regarding dates," fixes the famous "Cold Friday" on the 15th of January, 1807.

H. H. Davis, of Harrodsburg, sold, on Tuesday last, his brown horse, Fayette Chief, and his bay gelding, Capt. Sea, for two thousand five hundred dollars. A. Straus, of New York, is the fortunate purchaser.

Dr. S. W. Willis, of Pine Grove, sold his bay colt, one year old, by Clark Chief, out of a Messenger mare, grand dam by Genno, to Mr. Isaac Smith for $275, and for which the present owner refused $500 the same day.

Elder Leslie R. Gault, formerly an apprentice in the Paris Kentuckian office, and now a talented minister of the Christian Church, has concluded to locate in Omaha, where he will have charge of the Christian Church there.

The first Odd Fellows' Lodge in Paducah was chartered and organized in 1845. Among the original members were Messrs. L. M. Flournoy, Wm. Nolan, F. T. Patton, and A. Lee. The lodge now comprises over a hundred members.

Col. Martin Cofer, of Elizabethtown, has been appointed by the Governor Judge of the judicial circuit made vacant by the resignation of Judge George W. Williams. Judge Cofer has already entered upon the discharge of his duties.

Alexander H. Brand, of Fayette county, sold, a few days ago, to Mr. Barkley, of Jessamine, sixteen head of two and three year old cattle which will compare favorably with any ever raised in this State. Their aggregate weight was twenty-seven thousand pounds, and, for stock of that age, is enormous.

Mr. James W. Hull, of Fleming county, has a sow which he bought in November, 1868, with eight pigs, which has since had a litter of nineteen pigs, which were fattened this fall, and weighed the last of November 5,000 pounds, and were sold at 10 cents, and he still has the sow and eight pigs on hand.

Miss Laura McCabe, a young lady of Midway, some twenty years of age, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McCabe and sister-in-law of Mr. Wm. Lowry, of the firm of Campbell & Lowry, fell dead on the platform, after getting off the Lexington train, on Monday evening. Her death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease.

The Woodford county Bible Society held its annual meeting for the election of officers last Sunday night. Those of last year were re-elected. They are: Rev. G. H. Rout, President; Rev. D. A. Beardsly, Rev. J. W. Venable, Elder A. N. McChesney, Rev. A. F. Baker, Vice Presidents; W. M. Dickey, Secretary; J. W. Ballard, Treasurer; D. Thornton, W. S. Cotton, J. D. Colvin, T. T. Bryant, Samuel Nuckols, C. O. Smither, Executive Committee.

One of the most wonderful curiosities in the West is the Rock House, in the Rock House bottom on the Cumberland, near Burkesville. The Rock House is formed by an arch of solid rock, forty feet in hight, fifty or sixty feet in breadth, about the same in width, and a tall cliff overhanging it. In high stages of water a portion of the river rushes through the aperture with great violence, down a channel worn into the rock, and pours into the river again about a mile and a half below. In ordinary stages of water the arch, or, as it is generally termed, the Rock House, is perfectly dry.

A. Keene Richards, Esq., of Scott county, sent the following collection to the art and curiosity exhibition at Lexington, held for the benefit of the poor of that city: A pair of sandals worn on a pilgrimage to Mecca; a sword from Damascus; the armor of a Mamaluke, which seems to be invulnerable as the shield of Achilles; the spurs of a Caucasian; a Moorish bridle; the head of a mummy from Thebes, a female evidently, the hair is long, plaited, and seems to be of auburn hue; a picture taken from the tower of the Malakoff during the siege of Sevastopol; a conical shell from the field of Solferino; a picture enameled upon a panel one thousand years old, and many relics from Moorish Spain.

The negotiations for a peaceable separation of the congregation of the First Presbyterian church of Covington are about completed. It is proposed that those adhering to the Southern Assembly, if it is found they are sufficiently numerous to employ a pastor, shall take possession of the Second church on Ninth street, leaving those who adhere to the General Assembly, or Northern wing, to occupy the First church on Fourth street, and all those members of the Second church friendly to the Northern wing will join their brethren of the First church. It is understood that the Southern members had raised by subscription $4,000 for the purpose of employing the Rev. J. M. Worrall as their pastor.

One of the most remarkable men of Daviess county, says the Owensboro Monitor, is the venerable Justin Vairn, who, although far advanced in life, still preserves a degree of mental and bodily vigor rarely enjoyed by those of his years. Mr. Vairn is a native of France and was one of the three hundred men that composed the celebrated body-guard of the Emperor Napoleon I. This body of men were selected from the best families and for their fine physical appearance, all being of six or more feet in hight. Mr. V. was a participant in many of the wars of the empire, and his tenacious memory retains many vivid reminiscences of that eventful period. We are glad to record that he is enjoying a green old age, surrounded by every comfort and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Texas has 4,000,000 cattle, estimated at $24,000,000.

P. Mardin, a prominent merchant of Newbern, N. C., has absconded.

Criminal prosecutions in Florida the last year cost the State $67,150.

Tuscumbia, Ala., is to be the county seat of the new county of Colbert.

The tobacco crop of Macon county, Mo., is reported of unusually fine quality.

Mulberries are ripening in the vicinity of Tampa, Fla., and promise a large crop.

Three thousand bales of cotton were sold in Savannah, Georgia, on Saturday last.

Roasting-ears were in market at Brownsville, Texas, a few days ago—the last of the season.

Mardi Gras is to be celebrated in New Orleans this year with great pomp and display.

About one thousand laborers from Virginia will be introduced into the parish of Iberia this season.

The majority for the Texas Constitution was 67,439. The total number of votes against it was 4,928.

Several capitalists of Chattanooga are endeavoring to have that city annexed to the State of Georgia.

The Executive Committee of the Georgia Agricultural Society meet in Atlanta on the 10th of February.

The monthly live stock sales at Independence, Mo., are to commence on the first Monday in February.

A machine having been invented to clean the ramie fiber, the only objection to its culture in the South is removed.

A. Mitchell is the gentleman honored with the mayoralty of Fayette, Mo., and John T. Clements with that of Macon City.

The German "Friendly Society," of Charleston, celebrated their one hundred and fourth anniversary on Wednesday last.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina will meet in annual convention in Charleston on the 15th of February.

The Siamese twins, who reside some miles from Mount Airy, N. C., are now at home and in the enjoyment of excellent health.

J. K. McLeod, of Green county, was the only member of the Mississippi House of Representatives who voted against the Fifteenth amendment.

There is 17,324,496 acres of land in Florida, which has never been sold or appropriated. Over six millions more than any other Southern State.

A memorial, asking the impeachment of Judge Nathaniel Harrison, of the Seventh Circuit, was introduced in the West Virginia House of Delegates on Friday.

A gentleman in Pettis county, Mo., has a number of hogs, known as the mule-hoof breed, of which he mentions the peculiarity that they never have the cholera.

An agricultural fair will be held at Augusta, Ga., in August next, $10,000 having been subscribed for that purpose by the public-spirited and liberal citizens of that place.

A farmer in Jackson county, Mo., proposes to organize a company of $100,000 capital, for the purpose of introducing a pure breed of trotting and running horses into that State.

Mr. Edward Rippey and wife, who lived about fifteen miles west of Weatherford, Texas, were killed and scalped by a party of Indians, about ten in number, about ten days since.

Robert Johnson, a prominent citizen of Plaquemine Parish, La., died recently, aged seventy-nine. Mr. J. resided in the parish sixty years, and had been sheriff for many successive terms.

The Chinese laborers arrived safely at Calvert, Texas, and all but one of the 250 reported fit for duty. Several of them went shopping, and traders found them close customers to deal with.

The neighborhood of Brenham, Texas, is rapidly settling up, and the price of land is advancing. Improved land commands from $5 to $15, while unimproved lands are sold at from $3 to $4 per acre.

Gen. C. J. Davis, recently declared Governor of Texas, stated the other day, in reply to an inquiry, that he will not allow himself to be nominated for a Senatorship, and even though elected will not serve.

It is rumored that Hon. W. L. Sharkey will be tendered the appointment of Chief Justice of the High Court of Mississippi, and Hon. J. W. C. Watson the appointment for the Northern District as Associate.

Mr. A. T. Bennett, member of the Georgia Legislature from Jackson, returned to his home, declining to take the oath. His disabilities have been removed, but his name was misprinted, and marked ineligible by Gov. Bullock.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday has this: "J. N. Sperry & Co. yesterday sold five bales of cotton, raised by A. G. Henderson, of Rutherford county, for twenty-five cents per pound. The cotton classed as strictly good middling."

Efforts are again being made to impeach Gov. Reed, of Florida, and a committee has been appointed by the House to inquire into the alleged charge of malfeasance. The Governor sent in a message on Friday last, requesting an investigation into his conduct.

Two men named Meadows have been arrested in Taliaferro county, Ga., by the military, on a charge of threatening to shoot a man named Battle. It appears that Taliaferro and Glasscock counties are next on the list for military overhauling, after Warren has been cleaned out.

A statement of the public schools of Richmond county, Georgia, including the city of Augusta, gives the number of pupils as 1,700. The Peabody school, M. V. Calvin, principal, five assistants and 354 pupils, is discontinued, because the principal cannot live upon a salary paid only at the end of the year.

An enterprising freedman has had in operation, in Richmond, for two years, a sassafras oil mill. He has a steam engine and proper machinery for grinding up the root, and is doing well. A farmer, owning a lot of worthless land below the city, realized twenty-five dollars per acre by gathering the root and selling to him.

An agent of John Fowler & Co., of the celebrated steam plow works, of Leeds, England, is at present in New Orleans. This firm has been giving its attention to the production of plows especially suited to Southern soil, and is now certain of having produced an implement capable of giving the highest satisfaction.

There is a remarkable spring in Dallas county, Mo., thirty miles from Buffalo, called "Sweet Spring." The Reflex says it is noted for its depth and for the countless myriads of fish that collect into it from the river during the severe winter weather. When not rendered impure by freshets, fish can be distinctly seen in it to a depth of forty feet.

Captain John H. Conner, of Austin, an old Texan, has been prospecting for minerals on the Texas frontier. He secured some specimens, and thinks that gold, silver, iron and lead exist in great abundance in the northwestern part of the State. The presence of hostile Indians prevented a close scrutiny of that section, but the Captain intends making a further exploration in the spring.

The Victoria (Texas) Advocate says the late fires on the prairies is a heavy blow to the stock men, and adds: We will also hazard an opinion that it was set on fire accidentally, (?) knowing that when the grass was destroyed the cattle would die, leaving thousands of dead cattle enveloped in marketable hides, which would be taken off for fear of loss to the owner of three or four dollars each.

A few weeks ago the assets of the bank of the State of Georgia were sold at public outcry in Savannah, and a lot of worthless securities were sold in a heap to the highest bidder for $355. In this lot of "worthless trash" was $40,000 in bonds of the Blue Ridge Railroad, of South Carolina. The day after the sale the buyer, a well-known Atlanta broker, sold the Blue Ridge Railroad bonds for $20,000, reserving the balance of the trash for another turn.

A Bastrop (Texas) paper says that one year ago Mr. G. W. Gates arrived at Mr. A. B. Hemphill's residence, six miles west of Bastrop, and was a new comer from the State of Mississippi. Mr. Gates leased thirty-one acres of ground from Mr. Hemphill, and with his own hands made, on twenty-one acres planted in cotton, fourteen bales. He also made and gathered, on ten acres planted in corn, two hundred bushels of corn, and this he accomplished unaided by any one.

Speaking of the prosperous condition of Morgan county, Ala., the Huntsville Democrat says: "Col. Giers is bringing into the country quite a number of industrious Germans, and a nucleus of a Swiss colony has been formed at Valhermosa Springs by Messrs. Buol, Gaven and Egger, and their families. Several delegations from Ohio and Pennsylvania have visited Morgan county with a view of making locations for quite a number of families. Col. Lee Crandall soon expects to locate in North Alabama quite a number of Western New York farmers, who expect to establish dairy and stock farms."

Says the Houston Telegraph: "All Texas is delighted at the large number of immigrants who have poured into the State this season; but there is yet room for millions more, and if our Legislature does its duty we shall have during this year a larger accession to our population than any other State in the world. That body should pass a law under which the Bureau of Immigration can be put to work without delay. There should be a joint committee on immigration raised, composed of the ablest members of the two houses, to whom this subject should be committed, for it is eminently worthy of a joint committee."

A gentleman writing from South Carolina gives some account of the deplorable condition of things in that State. He says: "What is to become of this poor State nobody can do more than conjecture. You have perhaps not known that, at the end of the war, the old bank bills brought some ten cents on the dollar. I mean the bank of the State. I had a good many of them, and was glad to get that. Governor Scott and his friends bought up all these bills, then got the negro Legislature to redeem them by State bonds at par, and soon after to enact that the bonds, principal and interest, shall be paid in gold. And so it is in everything. Five or ten dollars will buy, I hear, any vote in the Legislature for anything."

At the last meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Mr. Howland presented a copy of the Daily Citizen, of Vicksburg, Miss., dated July 2, 1863. The issue was printed on common wall-paper. Mr. Howland hoped that the articles in the paper would not give any offense to gentlemen present. They contained some very bitter medicine, which would not be very palatable to the members of the society; but he trusted the paper would be received, simply as evidence of the feeling that actuated the Southern people at that time. The paper was received, and ordered to be put into a double glass frame for the purpose of showing the strange kind of material upon which it was printed.

In alluding to the recent tobacco frauds discovered in Richmond, a correspondent at that place writes: "The revenue officers hunted up a day or two ago a terrible case of defrauding the revenue, and had one of our largest tobacco factories closed. It was found out immediately that they had made a mistake, had followed the wrong trail, and had done the honest proprietors a great injury. When will the Government cease allowing its bungling officers to perpetrate these great wrongs upon guiltless men? Upon the mere suspicion of a custom-house detective, tobacconists are subjected to great inconvenience and loss, and the rumor gets abroad that they have been caught using counterfeit stamps, or moving tobacco, or doing something else of the kind. The collector himself is generally clear-headed about these matters, but all of his officers are not."

TELEGRAMS.

TUESDAY.

Deery and Dion play in San Francisco on February 3d for $1,000 a side.

The Northern ice men are greatly alarmed at the prospect of a short supply.

The Virginia bill, as amended in the Senate, passed the House yesterday by a party vote.

Political affairs are quiet in Japan, though indications of approaching trouble are manifest.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Illinois, at Mendota on the 18th, took strong ground in favor of political action.

A bill has been introduced into the South Carolina Legislature for the sale of public lands, and the devotion of the proceeds to the purpose of the sinking fund for liquidating the State debt.

On Saturday, the New York Association for the restoration of American shipping interests, sent to Hon. H. C. Calkin, M. C., a petition to Congress, closely signed by mechanics of that city, and over forty-eight feet in length.

The Mormon Bishops and Elders are making great exertions to extend their faith on Long Island. A conference was began there on Friday last and closed on Sunday. The business sessions of the conference have been conducted with closed doors, but public meetings for instruction in their doctrine have been held daily. The conference was attended by a delegation from Salt Lake City, headed by Bishop Burton. As a result of the services, the Bishop stationed in that neighborhood expects to establish branch congregations in several other places.

WEDNESDAY.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has taken a recess until Monday, February 14th.

Franz Sigel has been nominated by the President as assessor of internal revenue for the 6th New York district.

Prince Arthur intends visiting Richmond before he returns to Europe. Yesterday he visited the Treasury Department under the escort of Secretary Boutwell.

John M. Wood, of North Adams, Mass., was garroted in New York yesterday afternoon and robbed of a certified check for $13,000 obtained shortly before from Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. Maxon has introduced a bill into the Wisconsin Legislature requiring the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Wisconsin to be taught in the common schools of the State.

So far only slight rains have fallen in Southern California. Fears of a drought are expressed, and some settlers are looking for pasture further north, while others are thinking of killing their cattle for the hides and tallow.

The trial of Mrs. Dixon for killing her husband, in May last, was commenced at Rockford, Illinois, yesterday. The court-house was packed to its utmost capacity, numbers of ladies being present. The prisoner is in such feeble health as to render it necessary to carry her in and out of the court-house in a chair. Sympathy is very strong in her favor. The circumstances of the case will be remembered. She and her husband had been separated. He paid her a visit for the purpose of obtaining a reconciliation. During the interview she suddenly drew a pistol and shot him dead. She was quite ill at the time, it being within a week after the birth of her child. Her friends claim that she was insane.

THURSDAY.

The President yesterday signed the Virginia bill.

Witnesses and documentary evidence will be shortly sent to Canada to be used against B. B. Caldwell, the drawback conspirator, who was recently rearrested, and is now awaiting extradition.

The Postmaster General has now completed all the arrangements connected with the carrying of the foreign mails. Contracts have been made with all new lines engaged for two years' service.

Haytian advices state that, besides the outlawing of Salnave, and the reward of $5,000 in gold for his head, it is also decreed that all other insurgents, who shall fail to give up their arms and submit to the revolutionary authorities within 48 hours of the publication of the edict, shall be equally outlawed. The last of these includes the name of General Tate, Salnave's minister.

A proposition is now under consideration by the House Committee on Railways and Canals in Congress, looking to the purchase and ownership of the Erie canal, on condition of assuming its debt. The object is to secure free navigation between the East and West, which can be done by building a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Under the law of the State of New York, tolls cannot be abolished so long as there is any indebtedness of the canal. The subject has been submitted to prominent members of the New York Legislature, asking if they will assent to such an arrangement if Congress should pass a measure to carry out these objects.

Father McKevey, of Buffalo, N. Y., seeking recreation from the fatigues of his priestly office, arrived in Detroit a few days since, and indulged in sundry amusements and fancies common to the worldly but forbidden from the programme of clerical enjoyments. One troup of friends he made on the Great Western Railroad relieved him of a splendid gold watch before he reached the city. On Sunday night the police visited a "female seminary" down by the dock, and there found the good man with a female sitting on each knee. He passed the balance of the night in the city prison, and the Bishop of Detroit has taken cognizance of the event.

A Nashville dispatch of yesterday says: During the war Gatewood's guerrillas killed 27 citizens of the lower part of Tennessee. Baker Armstrong was one of the killed. He was shot by Lieut. Jackson whilst lying wounded in his mother's arms. On Friday a man named Jackson, answering to the description of the murderer, was arrested at Cleveland, Bradley county, and taken to Polk county, where he was identified by Mrs. Armstrong. He was then ordered back under guard to Cleveland. On the way back on Sunday he was shot and killed. Anderson Armstrong, a brother of Jackson, the victim, it is believed did the shooting. Jackson protested his innocence. The Armstrongs are "loyal" citizens.

FRIDAY.

Rich gold discoveries are reported four hundred miles north of Prescott, Arizona.

In New York yesterday a verdict of not guilty was returned in the libel suit of George Wilkes against the proprietors of the Turf, Field and Farm.

The meeting called in Chicago on Wednesday night at the Tremont House, to form a vigilance committee, was turned into a broad farce by those who responded to the call, and it adjourned without accomplishing anything.

The marriage certificate of Albert D. Richardson and Mrs. Abby Sage has mysteriously disappeared from the office of vital statistics in New York, where it was filed on Saturday. It will be replaced by a duplicate, to be obtained from the officiating clergyman.

The thirty-third anniversary of Michigan, as a State in the Union, was celebrated in Washington on Wednesday night. It was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Michigan, sojourning in Washington, including Senator Howard, and Representatives Ferry and Conger.

Mrs. Harrall, of Devinda, Jo. Daviess county, Illinois, who recently became insane on religious matters, on Tuesday morning, in the absence of her husband, obtained a razor and attempted to cut her throat, when her daughter, aged 11 years, snatched it from her and ran toward an out-house to hide it. The mother overtook her, and after a struggle regained the razor, and was about to draw it across her throat a second time, when another daughter, 15 years old, placed her hand there and received a terrible gash. The mother then succeeded in cutting her throat from ear to ear, dying immediately.

SATURDAY.

The curling tournament at Detroit ended yesterday. After a close contest Buffalo defeated Milwaukee and takes the Gordon medal.

Ex-Judge Hearle of the Marine Court, and Mr. Jesse O. Vanderpool, of the Surrogate's office, both well-known gentlemen in New York local political circles, died yesterday.

Planey E. Kingman, late Treasurer of the South Congregational Church, of Cleveland, O., has been arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the church in the sum of $24,000. The defalcation is covered by false entries.

A gentleman in New Orleans has brought suit against the Western Union Telegraph Line for ten thousand dollars damages for incorrectly sending a telegram, occasioned by inefficient operators, who were employed during the late strike.

A number of prominent citizens of Delaware waited on the President yesterday to urge the appointment of Judge Fisher, now on the Supreme Court bench of the District of Columbia, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the U. S.

A man named Earsman, while going to his home at Deer Creek from Washington, Illinois, on Tuesday night last, froze to death. He was going home somewhat intoxicated in a wagon, and his wife, who accompanied him, drove while he took a nap in the bottom of the wagon. When they reached home he was stiff and cold in death.

Long Island is at present besieged by Mormon Priests and Elders, who hold powerful revivals almost nightly, and it is said with good effect, as a number of converts are announced. General Barton is at present in Baldwinsville, holding nightly revivals. The people of Damaria threaten to exterminate them should they attempt to bring about a religious crisis in that village.

SUNDAY.

The Terra-Cotta works of D. S. Brown, at Gloucester, N. J., were burned on Friday night. Loss $20,000.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club will hold the spring meeting in Memphis, commencing April 19th, and continuing four days.

J. J. Ramsey, a well known citizen was murdered near Cherokee, Miss., on the 28th, by a negro, who cut his throat. The assassin escaped.

It is rumored that Gen. Canby is to be appointed to the command of a new department to be carved from the Department of the East and including Virginia.

A little boy, son of Rev. Mr. Baird, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Nashville, was mortally hurt yesterday evening by falling off a scaffold on Broad street.

The Tennessee Constitutional Convention yesterday adopted an amendment limiting regular sessions of the Legislature to seventy-five and called sessions to twenty days.

James R. Henry has sued a Chicago city railroad for damages in twenty-five thousand dollars for ejecting him from their cars in a violent manner, after he had paid his fare.

Following the example of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, all day prayer meetings commence at Farwell Hall, Chicago, next Monday. They will commence at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

Joseph H. Martin has commenced suit against F. M. Hanlin, a well-known dry goods dealer of Chicago. The damages are put at twenty thousand dollars for false imprisonment. Martin had visited the employes in the store, and while passing out of the store, with a valise in his hand, was arrested and confined, without warrant, on suspicion that he had stolen goods.

MONDAY.

Ex-Gov. Darling, of Victoria, is dead.

The Ohio Senate on Saturday passed a bill repealing the law of the last General Assembly which prohibited soldiers of the National Asylum, at Dayton, from voting.

The Old Patriot's building in Montpelier, Vermont, owned and occupied by C. W. Storrs, crockery dealer, and others was burned yesterday. Loss heavy, partially insured.

Eleven prisoners escaped from jail at Camden, N. J., yesterday, by removing a bar from the front door of the corridor where they were permitted to be for a short time. None of them have been recaptured.

The Spanish Consul at New York officially contradicts the report from Havana that the Spanish General Puello was defeated by Gen. Jordan, near Guiamara, with heavy loss, and denounces it as entirely without foundation.

Saturday night a fire was discovered in the house of David M. Adams, in Pittsburg. On entering Mrs. Adams was discovered lying on the floor burned to death. Her husband was intoxicated and was arrested. He stated that they had both been drinking, and charged her with setting the house on fire to kill herself. Adams has been discharged.

CONGRESS.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.

GEORGIA.

MR. MORTON offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, by what authority, if any, Gen. Terry has organized and convened a military commission to inquire into the eligibility of Senators and Representatives elected to the Legislature of Georgia, and requesting the President and Secretary of War to communicate copies of all orders issued, and correspondence with Gen. Terry or the Governor, and all information they may have with reference to the action of such commission.

MR. SUMNER objecting to its present consideration, the resolution was laid over.

MRS. LINCOLN.

MR. WILSON offered for reference the joint resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

On motion of Mr. Therman the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to provide a national currency of coin and notes, and to equalize the distribution and circulation of notes, which was read.

MR. SHERMAN, chairman of the Finance Committee, said he didn't propose to enter into an elaborate financial argument in opening the debate on the bill, but would confine himself to two main propositions. It presented first the partial equalization of distribution of the banking currency among the States; second, free banking on a coin basis. The present distribution of bank circulation was grossly and palpably unfair. The three States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, containing a population of less than 2,000,000, have over $96,000,000 circulation. One-fifteenth of our population have thus one-third of all the bank circulation. The rapidly-growing Western States, where credit is most needed, have scarcely three dollars to an inhabitant, while all the late rebel States are practically without any banking circulation.

This unfair distribution, he said grew out of a palpable misinterpretation of the law by the then Comptroller of the Currency and the Secretary of the Treasury. The first banking act of February 25th, 1863, provided a rule of restriction by which the whole amount of circulation was not to exceed $300,000,000, $150,000,000 of which was to be apportioned among the States according to population, and the other $150,000,000 according to the banking capital and resources. The revised act of June 3d, 1864, was silent as to distribution, but gave to the existing State banks the right to enter into the banking system without limit.

The growing inequality of distribution becoming apparent, Congress, by act of March 3d, 1865, restored the old rule of distribution. At that there was less than $150,000,000 of banking circulation, and if this law had been observed each State would have had reserved for it not less than five dollars for each inhabitant. This law was flagrantly and boldly disregarded, and a pretense to justify it was a provision in the Internal Revenue act of March 3d, 1865, which continued until July, 1865, the privilege to existing banks to become national banks.

On the 1st of October, 1865, the whole banking circulation was $190,000,000, leaving, three months after the expiration of this act, $110,000,000 for distribution according to the population; but, in open disregard of the law, the remaining circulation was issued to old States, to the exclusion of Southern and Western States, thus increasing all the difficulty now complained of. As it stands, national banking was, he said, a monopoly, confined to a few States, where the population was not increasing, excluding all the rapidly growing States of the West, the majority of Senators and Representatives from States having less than one-seventh of the whole circulation. This endangered the whole system, and would inevitably overthrow it unless corrected. Mr. Shermann referred to the advantages of the national banking system over that of State banks, which, with the correction of the injustice of distribution, would be the best permanent banking system that could be adopted. The West demanded more circulation, and were deprived of it by a violation of law. The East, enjoying its monopoly, demanded contraction, yet was not willing to yield the West one dollar of circulation for three years. A remedy for this had been long sought. During the last Congress the Senate and House each passed bills recalling from some of the Eastern States a portion of their excess for distribution in the West and South, but there was a difference as to the manner and extent in doing it. The House insisted upon a general, and the Senate consented only to a partial distribution, not exceeding forty million dollars. Objection was made that the Eastern banks were innocent of fault, and the withdrawal of their circulation would derange business and inflict greater evil than the one to be remedied. To avoid this, the Committee on Finance made the following suggestion to the President and Secretary of the Treasury, proposing to increase the limit of bank circulation $45,000,000, the circulation to be distributed to the Southern and Western States, which was the proposition of this bill. The first objection was that this was an expansion of the currency to which the Committee was opposed, and Mr. Sherman said in no event during the suspension of specie payments would he favor a proposition to increase the Banking circulation without withdrawing the circulation in some other form.

To avoid the expansion of the currency, two measures had been proposed; first, withdrawal of greenbacks, but this plan would not receive the sanction of the House, the other plan was the one adopted by the Senate Committee.

The withdrawal of three per cent. certificates now held by banks as a part of their reserves in place of legal tender notes. He then gave a history of those three per cent. certificates which were substituted for compound interest notes, and were a temporary expedient to avoid an increase of the bonded debt. They were the least objectionable, being payable on demand. They might be presented to the Treasury when most inconvenient.

They draw interest and are mainly held in Eastern banks, where circulation is in excess. By their payment the United States saves 3 per cent. interest, and will not 3 per cent. taxes on new banks be organized, and thus leave currency without either expansion or contraction. The remaining propositions of the bill authorized, he said, free banking or coin notes. This was an inauguration of the true system of banking, embracing absolute security to note holders in the United States.

The agency of private corporations, such as banks, to give flexibility to currency, and meet the ebb and flow of exchange, its redemption on demand, and gold coin and freedom from monopoly or restrictions, except such as are necessary to protect its debtors and creditors. Banks to be authorized will be organized only on the Pacific coast or in New York and the South, where large transactions are based upon gold values.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

INCOME TAX.

MR. THURMAN presented the proceedings of a public meeting of merchants of Cleveland against the continuance of the income tax. Referred to Committee on Finance.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute. It provides that sections 116 to 123 inclusive of the act of June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, shall be so amended that the several duties on incomes, dividends, and salaries imposed by said sections shall continue for and during the year 1870, and no longer; and so much of such taxes as are not paid or payable during said year shall be collected and paid during the year 1871, in the mode prescribed by said sections.

PUBLIC LANDS.

MR. OSBORNE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing that all public lands in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas shall be subject to disposal under the homestead laws, by preemption and by location, under the same general laws as govern public lands in other States and Territories, excepting such reservations and grants as have been already made.

THE CURRENCY.

At two o'clock the currency bill was taken up.

MR. FENTON spoke against any expansion of the currency and in favor of an early return to a specie basis. The pending bill neither retarded nor tended to advance to the desirable result. He favored the gradual contraction of the currency, but concluded that this bill contained little to aggravate the evils of the hour. The Secretary's plan for funding the debt and furnishing new bonds for banking purposes, in place of old, might be the best we could hope to get. At all events he had no pet measure of his own.

MR. SUMNER moved to amend by substituting for the bill a similar bill recently introduced by him for the increase of bank circulation to $500,000,000 upon the retirement of greenbacks.

MR. RAMSEY inquired whether it was proper to take action on the bill to-day.

MR. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, desired the Senate to take action on the bill to-day. He said it was a preliminary measure, and upon its disposal the committee would proceed to consider the important measures before it, among them the one now offered as an amendment, but which had no pertinence here. The plan of retiring the three per cent. certificates was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, and he had no objection to it. He knew it had been made in the public prints, and it seemed to be conceded that this was the most innocent way in which the pressing necessity for a partial distribution could be made. The other provisions of the bill were also generally assented to. The only doubt is now whether such banks would be authorized. The large corporations, chiefly on the Pacific coast, were actually organizing on the basis of this bill.

MR. MORTON suggested there should be some understanding in regard to whether this bill was to be a finality upon the subject of redistribution of currency. A bill had passed the Senate and was before the House by which thirty millions of currency was to be taken from Eastern States having an excess and given to the Western States. If this was supplementary to a former bill the result would be a redistribution to the extent of $75,000,000; but his inference from a statement yesterday by the Chairman of the Finance Committee led him to consider this as a substitute for the other bill, in which case he would not favor it because it wouldn't give currency enough to the West.

Discussing it in the light of a substitute, several things might be said of it. First—In its present form the bill would result in a contraction of currency to the amount of $6,750,000, because it would require the withdrawal of that amount of a reserve to be held by banks issuing $45,000,000. In point of fact there would be an actual contraction to that amount. He showed that since June 30th, 1868, there had been an actual contraction by redemption of 3 per cent. certificates of $26,000,000, which the country had felt, though the cause of the stringency was unknown. This bill would increase the amount of contraction to nearly $33,000,000. He said the sense of Congress had been repeatedly declared in opposition to a contraction of the currency, and he characterized as unsound the argument of Commissioner Wells that the depreciation of the currency rested upon its excess, and that there was an excess of some two or three hundred millions. The Commissioner's comparison was between the volume of currency in circulation in England, Scotland, Ireland and other countries with that in this country; yet our territorial area exceeded more than thirty times that of the United Kingdom, while three-fourths of our people didn't possess the facilities of bank credit enjoyed by them. The comparison of the present volume of our currency with that before the war was equally deceptive in view of our territorial expansion and the fact that the States have now no currency of their own, which they had before the war, while that of the Government is used in every part of the country. Quantities of it are in actual transit over the country, and thus a demand is created for national currency which did not exist before the war. The actual value of currency to-day was not more stable than six months ago. He did not acquiesce in the opinion that the price of gold would continue to decline until the return of specie payments. It was entirely within the range of possibility that gold would be at 40 cents within four months. Many of the gold gamblers at New York had been deeply wounded, and it would be some time before others took their places, but their places would be taken, and intelligent financiers in New York are looking forward to a rise in gold at no distant day. The condition of crops also entered into the question. Therefore, in providing for a system of banking, it was not safe to calculate that gold would never go above 80 per cent. There was no security whatever against it. In regard to the provisions of this bill for establishing banks on a coin basis, requiring them to redeem their notes in gold, and only to have 25 per cent. of gold in their vaults, he thought the principle might be successfully carried out in the Pacific States, but he felt confident that it would practically fail on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It would be thought dangerous for the Government to attempt to establish banks on that basis. In reply to a remark by Mr. Sherman, he claimed that transactions in gold in New York city were in the main limited to transactions between importers and persons in foreign countries with whom they dealt. Importers sell their goods to jobbers, the latter to Western merchants on a gold basis; but there is no gold in the transaction. They sell for gold, with the understanding that when the debt comes due they are to be paid in currency, according to the value of gold on that day. These gold notes proposed by the bill could not go into circulation any more rapidly than the gold they represented, and could not be kept afloat except by a bank keeping a dollar in gold for each dollar it had out. In case of an increase in the price of gold these notes would be run home for redemption. In order to procure gold to sell to importers who were required to have it, the banks would then have to go out and buy at a large premium, which would inevitably bring about their suspension. Two circulations unequal in value could not long exist at the same time, for depreciated circulation would drive the other out of existence. In this connection Mr. Morton referred to the abuses to which the banking sytem had become subject.

He said that National Banks could afford to lend money cheaper than other banks, because they not only got six per cent. interest on bonds deposited with Government, but received ninety per cent. in currency. Notwithstanding this, in many States these banks loaned their money at the same rates obtained by private bankers, when if required to loan money at reasonable rates, the effect would be to keep down the rates of interest of all other money-lenders, making the National Banks public blessings and the system popular. They should not be allowed to invest their money; they should loan the people in stocks, and make profits on interest upon these stocks. This was at war with the purpose for which they were created. Special privileges had been granted them to enable them to furnish special accommodations to the people of the country, and they should not be permitted to loan more than ten per cent of their money on collaterals. Money obtained in that way and on call was used for stock and gold operations, and not in the productive business of the country—stock and gold brokers being able to borrow money at 6 and 7 per cent., while business men and manufacturers had to pay 10 and 12 per cent. Thus stock and gold speculators were fostered. Money received by banks on deposit, and for which they paid interest, was being loaned upon call to stock and gold speculators, and not upon regular paper to merchants and traders.

MR. STEWART favored the bill as an experiment calculated to prove beneficial to the people of the Pacific States.

MR. DAVIS advised the friends of a more equal distribution of circulating notes not to allow the bill to be defeated by being complicated with general measures. Three-fourths of the people of the country asked for the proposed redistribution, and their representatives in the Senate had power in numbers to pass the measure. He moved to amend the bill so as to present the simple proposition of a more equal distribution of bank circulation.

SENATE..........WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

PETITIONS.

MR. PRATT presented a petition of 3,200 citizens of New York and other States for an amendment to the National Constitution extending suffrage to females; also a petition of Thomas A. Hendricks and other members of the Indiana bar for an increase of the salaries of Judges of Supreme and Circuit Courts.

THE CURRENCY.

MR. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill supplementary to the currency act of June 3d, 1864. It authorizes free banking under that act, and under the following provisions: "No banking association shall be organized with a capital of less than $200,000, or shall its circulation exceed 45 per cent of the capital actually paid in. Banks now having a greater circulation than this proportion are prohibited from issuing or reissuing any notes received by them from the Comptroller of Currency, until their amount of circulating notes shall be reduced to said limit. Whenever any bank, for the purpose of reducing its circulation, sends notes to the Comptroller of Currency, they shall be burned, and the bonds deposited for security returned, until the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that the amount of United States legal tender notes in circulation is reduced to $200,000,000, exclusive of fractional currency. All securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the redemption of circulating notes shall consist of United States legal tender notes. When the amount is reduced below $200,000,000, and above $100,000,000, not less than one-half the securities deposited shall consist of legal tender notes, and the other half of notes and bonds, and the whole amount of security may consist of either bonds or notes. When the amount of legal-tenders outstanding is reduced below one hundred millions, and whenever legal-tender notes are deposited for security as above provided, the Treasurer of the United States shall execute to the banking association registered bonds for equal amount, payable in coin in thirty years, with interest at —— per cent; said bonds to remain with the Treasurer in trust as security for payment of circulating bonds issued to banks by the Comptroller of Currency."

The last section prohibits all National banks from paying interest on deposits except in the fulfillment of existing contracts, and from disposing of coin hereafter received for interest on bonds deposited with the Treasurer at any time when the amount of coin held by the bank shall be less than —— per cent. of its indebtedness.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate took up the bill for the disposal of lands embraced in Fort Ridgely reservation. A discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour when the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The consideration of the currency bill was then resumed.

MR. CORBETT spoke in support of the bill.

MR. SUMNER opposed the bill, asserting that a redistribution of existing currency could not be made without serious consequences to the business of the country, and could not materially aid financial reconstruction. This bill presented simply the questions of enlarging the national bank currency and creating a system of free banking founded on coin notes. These he claimed were inadequate for purposes to be accomplished. He offered an amendment to substitute for the first and second sections of the bill a provision for the enlargement of the national bank circulation to $500,000,000, for its equitable distribution and for the withdrawal of greenbacks for every bank note issued, ultimately having notes only in existence.

MR. SHERMAN replied in defense of the bill. He said the effect of Mr. Sumner's amendment was to defeat the pending measure by complicating it with the pending bill and the general questions which were brought up by the amendments he had offered. He advocated the bill as a measure of justice.

MR. THURMAN opposed the amendment, and also that portion of the bill which authorized free and unlimited banking in the country for all time to come. He believed the remedy proposed, in regard to the equalization of the present volume of currency, in reality would perpetuate the evil, which had originated under the illegal administration of an act of Congress, and would make it more difficult of equalization in the future. New England, with one-tenth of the population of the country, would still have, under the bill, nearly one-third of the circulation. This bill did not propose to take one dollar of the circulation from that section.

MR. MORTON gave notice of an amendment to increase the amount of additional circulation $52,000,000, instead of $45,000,000. This would prevent any contention growing out of the withdrawal of the reserve necessary for the new issue of bank notes, which would be $52,000,000. $13,000,000 additional would also be taken from States in excess, if this amount shall be demanded, after $52,000,000 have been exhausted.

HOUSE.

PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE SOUTH.

MR. COX offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the pay of officers employed in civil duties in the South, and whether they are also paid out of the State Treasuries. Adopted.

LANDLESS PEOPLE.

MR. JULIAN offered a resolution of inquiry as to the appointment of a Land Commissioner, to be charged with the special duty of facilitating the acquisition of homesteads by freedmen and other landless people in the Southern States. Adopted.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

MR. JONES, of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the public debt should be paid strictly according to contract; that the part specified to be paid in coin should be so paid, and the part specified to be paid in currency should be paid in currency as all other debts are paid, and that any policy to return to specie payment while the public debt exists or to fund the same with the principal payable in coin would be an outrage upon the tax-payers of the country and direct legislation for capital against labor.

MR. KELSEY objected.

MR. GARFIELD hoped the resolution would be admitted and voted down.

The resolution was not received.

BUTLER ON DAWES.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee in reply to the speech of his colleague (Dawes). The object of that speech was to show to the unthinking and unreflecting that the first year of President Grant's administration called for the appropriation of $49,682,537 more than the expenditures of the last year of Johnson's administration. Of course the intention of those outgoing Secretaries was to make a show of economy, by abandoning all public works, and by underestimating every possible expenditure, so as to embarrass the incoming administration and cause it to bring in a deficiency bill, upon

which Democrats might found a cha
of extravagance against the Republic
party; but in their wildest imag
tion they could not have dre
that the Republican chairman of the Com
tee on Appropriations would be the will
instrument of their designs. A still m
fatal misconception of truth by the chair
of that committee, and a still greater dec
tion on the country, whether intended
was in overlooking the fact that the estim
of Andrew Johnson were based on large
expended balances, the balance for the
then being thirty-eight million and for
quartermaster's department of the army
millions. These balances were now expend
and substantially every dollar available
the future would have to be appropria
from revenues. It was hard to believe
colleague did not know that great and de
mining fact which answered his attack
the Republican party, and it was still
to believe that, knowing, he concealed
Had he been seduced by the fact that
predecessor [Washburne, of Illinois] had
cutting down appropriations upon
strength of unexpended balances got a re
tation for economy, and was patted on
back as a bull dog of the Treasury? W
possible that his colleague would sacri
the interests and success of his party to
own self-aggrandizement?
In this connection Mr. Butler read a let
to himself from Secretary Boutwell, giv
the unexpended balances of June, 186
follows: War Department, $10,463,321; N
$18,320,632; Indian and Pension Departmen
$2,927,988; civil service, $13,444,638; to
$156,426,459. Resuming his argument,
said that Mr. Johnson's Secretaries in 1
should have made their estimates in view
those balances, while Gen. Grant's Sec
taries in 1869 made their estimates witho
any view of such balances in the Treasu
those balances being substantially expend
As to the War Department estimates for
year ending June 30, 1869, they were $56,0
000. If to that were added all the War Dep
ment paid, it would bring it to $80,000,0
The army expenses for the year ending J
30, 1870, the first year of General Grant's
ministration, were $44,000,000. The reduct
in the army expenditures from the last yea
Johnson's to the first year of Grant's
$12,358,925. The estimated reduction for
next year was $6,119,145; and he trusted t
the reduction would still go on.
As to the Postoffice Department, his c
league knows nearly $12,000,000 of the e
mated excess was a clerical error. Why o
stating that, if his statement was not an
generous plea for an adversary of the adm
istration, endeavoring to fasten upon it
charge of extravagance? The whole amo
asked for the Postoffice Department, inst
of being $39,134,784 as appeared in the bo
estimates, was $27,482,633. Ought not
chairman of the Committee on Approp
tions, before he made an attack upon the
ministration, of which he stood in the plac
leader in the House, to have ascertained s
error? But the error had been discovere
the Department on the 7th of December
his colleague had been notified of it.
Referring in this connection to the prop
abolition of the franking privilege, he
pressed a desire to see its abolishment,
cause it was an impediment and nuisance,
he wished to see it abolished for every
everywhere, and above all, after t
dent howling of certain newspapers a
franking privilege, he wanted to see
newspaper pay its postage for its use o
franking privilege, in having the
loaded down with, in many instan
deleterious sheets spreading advertiseme
of quack nostrums and abortion medicines
over the land. When the New York Tribu
paid at the same rate for the circulation of
blanket-sheet that the poor man paid for
letter, then the abolishment of the frank
system would be nigh at hand, but while
papers within the country were sent free,
weekly papers nearly free, he desired a li
modesty on the part of editors in demand
the abolition of the franking system for
people.
As to the Navy Department and his c
league's sneer at the attempted economy
coal, he showed that instead of coal for
navy costing $1,500,000 per year, the e
mates for the two years '68 and '69 amou
to $1,380,000.
As to the Treasury Department, he proce
ed to show the excess in estimates was cau
by legislation of Congress in ordering
erection of public works, such as New Y
and Boston postoffices, &c., which made a
ference against last year of over $600,000.
colleague had not seen fit to pay his respe
particularly to the State Department, perha
because the difference was only $32,000;
that Department, like all the rest, co
stand the true test of economy in expen
tures. Expenditures for the past year in t
Department was $9,400 less than the l
year of Johnson's administration.
As to the Interior Department, he though
could account for $12,080,000 of the exc
the estimate. The explanation was
found in the fact that now, for the first ti
appropriations were made direct for the P
ent Office, instead of being paid out of
Patent Office fund; that the Land Office
quired $32,000 additional for land surve
owing to an immense emigration, and t
there was a difference of $11,000,000 for p
sions, owing to the unexpended balance
last year; but his colleague had omitted
mention the extravagant estimates for C
gress in which there was an excess of e
mates of $1,627,000.
He assured the House that he had g
over them with considerable care and w
entire accuracy. He had estimated the
penditures of the second year of Grant's
ministration compared with the approp
tions for the first year, and endeavored to
ply item by item to the general charge
by his colleague. He undertook to show t
the amounts not properly chargeable to
excess of expenditures in Grant's admi
tration were $598,390 less than the amou
of the apparent estimates; or, deduc
$49,600,000, which is charged as the exc
this year over, $10,809,000 really less t
appropriations of last year. It would t
be seen that instead of this administrat
calling for more than it had last year to ca
on the government, it asked for and r
mended an appropriation of a sum which
in fact over ten millions less than that of l
year, or thirty millions less than Andr
Johnson estimated; showing professions
economy which Grant put forward
his message, and which every one
his secretaries recommended and inforced
their reports. Were these not as the Ch
man of the Committee on Appropriati
stated, false professions, and not intended
be carried out in fact? These explanations
the book of estimates which he now gave,
for the accuracy of the details of which
was sure he could vouch, should have b
given by his colleague as chairman of
Committee on Appropriations, so
true position of the Government mi
have been fully understood by
country. He should not h
played the part of Ham in leaving uncove
the nakedness which he supposed he saw,
should not have left him (Butler) the role
Japhet and Shem, except that there was
nakedness to cover. His colleague stood
his relation to the Government as chance
of the exchequer. Who ever heard of a ch
cellor of the exchequer presenting his bud
on the floor of Parliament and not explain
every single item of the budget, except
estimates were extravagant and corrupt?
His colleague should have remembered t
he was part, and an important part, of t
administration, and that, if anything seem
to be wrong, it was his duty to the admi
tration and to his party to have sought m
carefully for an explanation. He was
formed that he had not done so except in
or two instances of departments. Tha
colleague's statement was incorrect an
culated to make a false impression upon
country was evident from the fact that h
before him the official report of the Sec
of the Treasury, in which he estima
the expenditures at $291,000,000 o
which his colleague, with
report before him put it before the coun
that the Secretary of the Treasury, who is
estimating officer of the Government, had
timated the expenditures for the coming y
at three hundred and thirty-one million, fo
one million more than he knew or ought
have known was the estimate of the admi
tration; and yet his colleague, with all t
knowledge, had sent abroad that unjust,
correct, and most unhappy statement to
country, to be a club in the hands of the e
mies of the Government with which to
sault it. Was it wonderful that the Dem
cratic side of the House should subscribe
150,000 copies of his speech as the b
campaign document they could find for th
use? Why did not his colleague, if he wis
to convict the Administration of extra
gance, or give it frightful wounds, be g
erned by its expenditures, instead of mere
timates, made by bureau officers, and wh
they were directed to make by law of Congr
Why did he take the estimates of the
reau officers to be $331,000,000, when he
an official statement of the Secretary of
Treasury that the whole expenses would
exceed per year $291,000,000. The expe
ture, after all, was only a test of econo
but what he did most sincerely further
plain of, and what the Republi
party had a right to complain
in his colleague was, that, stand
in the place he did, he had g
false impression in a country that pledge
economy with the administration cam
were not carried out in fact, and were
be carried out by it. He had thus g
advantage to his enemies, to their enem
and to the enemies of the Government,
which to wrest power from the hand
those who had carried the coun
through the war, and to place it
the hands of those who sought or wo
permit its destruction by war. What priv
griefs he had that made him do it, als
know not, for he is an honorable man. T
all had the highest confidence in his integ
and the highest confidence in his accur
and judgment. He [Butler] had been ende
oring in his own mind to account for his c
league's action in the matter, and had co
to the conclusion that the explanation
that his colleague was constitutionally c
servative, and was radical only because of
location. His colleague disliked to take
steps forward. Like an elephant passing o
a bridge, he started back and refused to t
to planks; but unlike the elephant, after
tried the flooring to ascertain its strength
did not pass over it in safety. The same c
servative tendency had bound down his
league throughout his whole career.
He had watched him with interest day
day. He had seen him during the crisis
struggle of the last ten years held down
conservatism as by bands of new with
When the thirteenth amendment was pend
before the House to emancipate 4,000,00
bondmen his colleague's conservatism h
him from raising his voice in its behalf
though it passed Congress by a single vote
needed his great power in its aid.
When the 14th amendment, which secu
freedom and loyalty as the results of the
was before Congress, his colleague's v
was silent; no word to help either of
great measures of freedom and Indica
had passed his lips. When Mr. Cartwrig
bill was pending in the House, it received
his colleague's powerful advocacy. When
15th amendment needed every true ma
the rescue, his colleague was not heard.
When the reconstruction acts were be
Congress and had come to be almost a te
party fealty, no word came from his colle
in behalf of the struggling Republicans o
Southern States, and the only utterance
these topics his colleague did make
against the passage of the Mississippi bil
the last days of last session, and his argu
then had furnished the eloquent gentle
from Indiana [Voorhees] the theme for
best speech against Georgia at this sessio
True, except in the latter case, his
league's name had always appeared on

roll-call. But it was Massachusetts that had voted and not his colleague. His colleague's voice was now potential, resounding all over the land, but against a Republican administration and not for it, although the Republican party had given the very position which had enabled that voice to be so terrible in its denunciation and uninviting misrepresentation. The Speaker of the House would remember when organizing committees last session, when it might have been supposed a member of the former Committee on Appropriations would have been selected as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the present House, the friends of the incoming administration very forcibly pressed upon the speaker's notice his colleague for that position, alleging he was a sound man, a safe man, a steady-going man and a friend of the administration, while that other individual whom he had in his mind's eye might not always be supposed to follow quietly in the traces.

In reviewing the speech of his colleague, which he had felt it his duty to do, because of some familiarity with the subject of appropriations and estimates, it would be seen that he had not set down anything in malice. The only feeling that had been elicited was one of sorrow and regret that he had not sat down with him, or some other member, or some one worthy, and made the same examination he had now done, before he made his speech, and saved the country from the shock which it had experience, and saved the administration of his choice from misrepresentation upon the public expenditure, about which the people were now so sensitive. He had heard it said that it was better his colleague should have exposed the wrongs of the Republican party, rather than have it found out and exposed by the enemies of the party. That was all very true, but was it better to make mistaken and illusory statements of faults that did not exist to injure one's own friends? If their enemies had done this thing, I would have been immediately answered, and with more effect, because they would have had the powerful aid of his colleague in answering. But now they have the apparent authority of his great name opposite them. They were injured in the house of their friends.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.

RESOLUTIONS.

MR. PATTERSON, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution prohibiting assessments upon or collections from subordinate officials to make presents to their superior officers. Passed.

BILL SIGNED.

The Vice-President communicated to the Senate the fact that the President had signed the Virginia bill.

VIRGINIA SENATOR ADMITTED.

MR. BORMAN said one Senator elect from Virginia, John F. Lewis, was present, and moved he be qualified. The credentials of John F. Lewis and John W. Johnson, Senators elect, were then read. Lewis appeared and the usual oath of office was administered by the chair.

THE CURRENCY BILL

was taken up, and Mr. Howe reviewed the various propositions suggested by the Senators who had spoken in the discussion. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] believed $45,000,000 of an increase to be sufficient. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. Morton] thought $65,000,000 would be enough; and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Sumner] believed $200,000,000 would be about right. He might pertinently ask each of the Senators why did they stop at these amounts? How did they know these would be all that were necessary? Why not take off all restriction, and let people waste all the money they wanted to invest in banking? Our currency would not be endangered if care was taken that one class of paper should be retired as fast as another came into use.

Objection to this was based upon the supposition that people would prefer National notes to bank notes; but the answer to that was that the good sense of all people would give preference to the best circulation, and that would be the one most readily convertible into coin. If this object should not at once be accomplished Congress should at least start out on the road that would reach to it. As a Western man he asked that the West should have the banking facilities which they needed and of which they were deprived by the present grossly unequal distribution.

MR. SAWYER said he would favor the bill as proposed to be amended by Mr. Morton, increasing the volume of circulation beyond that proposed by the committee. He advised prudence and caution, so that business interests might not be disturbed.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, favored the proposition of the Finance Committee, and explained the circumstances under which the present system of distribution had been adopted, claiming that it had been put in operation as a war measure, and that the West at the time declined to avail itself of it, while the South, in consequence of the rebellion, could not. He thought the banks of the loyal States should not suffer because of their support of the Government.

MR. MORTON advocated the bill as proposed be modified, to authorize sixty-two millions additional, and taking thirteen millions when necessary from the excess of the North and East. He opposed the provision in regard to coin notes, believing if banks were established on the basis proposed they would be used for gold-gambling purposes. He quoted from statistics to show the disparity in National circulation, establishing the fact that the Western cities, with a united population of twelve millions, have but $18,822,000 altogether, while the Eastern cities, with a population of 12,250,000, have $130,940,000; showing that the great States of the West needed to have more than double their present circulation. Referring further to the Pacific States, he said, financially, they had not been friends to the credit of the United States, having uniformly rejected our currency, and preferred to adhere to gold and silver.

MR. CASSERLY explained that the constitution of California before the war prohibited paper currency, and said that this was not in consequence of any unfriendly feeling to the United States.

MR. PATTERSON said that New England had been made a scape goat in the present discussion, but the National bank circulation had been forced upon her. She had done her duty to the Government under compulsion, and gentlemen from the South and West now ought not to complain; because, though New England had the lion's share of capital, she took it under compulsion.

HOUSE.

THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION.

MR. PAINE moved that such of the Virginia members as to whose right to seats there was no objection should now be sworn. Messrs. Platt, Ridgeway, and Milnes thereupon came forward and took the oath of office.

MR. WOOD objected to the oath being administered to Mr. Porter, and read as the ground of his objections charges and specifications upon which Porter had been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, which sentence was approved by Major General Butler; that Porter was convicted of declaring publicly in a tavern at Norfolk that this Government was a God d——d humbug, from beginning to end; that Abe Lincoln was doing everything he could for his own election, and that this was a rotten, bogus, corrupt Government from beginning to end.

MR. PAINE, in answer, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Mr. Butler, dated May 5, 1868, stating that Charles H. Porter, in a heated discussion, had used words which, being reported to him, he was obliged to notice. He had, however, omitted all the onerous part of the judgment of the commission, because his previous acts showed that Porter had not, in fact, been disloyal.

MR. ELDRIDGE asked Mr Paine whether Porter had ever taken back the expressions charged against him.

MR. PAINE said he did not know. He had never conferred with him on the subject.

MR. SARGENT asked Mr. Wood whether he was prepared to say any person should be excluded from membership in the House for having used such language.

MR. WOOD said he had no difficulty in answering that question. He did not believe anybody was fit to sit in the House who considered the Government of the United States a humbug or who denounced the President in such terms.

MR. SARGENT remarked that he had simply wanted to get a profession of faith.

MR. WHITTEMORE asked Mr. Wood, sarcastically, whether he did not think it better to treat that class of people with conciliation and kindness.

MR. WOOD—Yes; but not to give them front-seats.

MR. ELDRIDGE—Not to put them along side of gentlemen from South Carolina. [Laughter.] I wish the gentleman from California to tell us what he thinks of such sentiments.

MR. SARGENT, in reply to Mr. Eldridge, said he would hazard the opinion that, if gentlemen were to be excluded from the House who could be proved to have used such language, the seats on his left (the Democrat side) would be pretty generally vacant. [Laughter.]

MR. WOODWARD declared, with some excitement, that the assertions of the gentleman from California were slanderous.

MR. PAINE resumed the floor and insisted on the previous question.

The previous question having been seconded, and the main question having been ordered—

MR. HOLMAN moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, which motion gave him the right to the floor for an hour. He divided his time among the members on both sides.

Excited discussion ensued on both sides by Messrs. Holman, Smith (Oregon), Beck, Voorhees, Sargent, Cox, Mayham, Woodward, Butler (Massachusetts), Wood, Morgan, and Eldridge.

MR. HOLMAN reminded the House of the exclusion of Messrs. Young and Brown, members elect from Kentucky, on pretense of having made expressions that were regarded as disloyal.

MR. VOORHEES remarked that the only good effect of the objection to Porter was that it would involve members on the opposite side in contradictions and necessitate a change of front. The case presented no difficulty to him. There was no reason against Porter being sworn in, as he held that the House had no power to make inquiry into his record if his constituents sent him here.

MR. SARGENT recalled the fact that during last Congress Wood had been censured by the House for declaring in a speech that he "would vote against this most infamous bill of a most infamous Congress," and asserted that the Democratic party had from the beginning of the rebellion thrown its influence in the scale against the Government.

MR. COX declared that the statement was not true. He was in Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion and was among the first, if not the first, to denounce secession. The great body of Democrats had stood by Douglas and the Union. When a member from Kansas [Conway] offered a series of resolutions for dismemberment, who on the other side moved to expel him? But when a member from Cincinnati [Long] made a speech for secession and disunion a majority of the other side held to expel him. But one of them was a Republican and the other a Democrat. If all of those who made expression against the Union before the war were excluded from this House half the seats on the other side would be empty. He agreed with his friend, Mr. Voorhees, as to the rights of Representatives.

MR. SARGENT repeated that the Democratic party of the North had not been during the war in sympathy with the Government. A Democratic President—a Northern man—had sent a message to Congress stating that he had no power to coerce a State, and he had been fortified by Attorney General Black, a Northern Democrat.

MR. MAYHAM made a remark as to the editor of a New York Republican paper advocating the right of secession.

At this time confusion and excitement had increased to such an extent that the Speaker had to resort to a strenuous use of the gavel, and to request the members to resume their seats. Order having been restored,

MR. WOODWARD said he rose to reply to the slanderous charge made against the Democratic party by the gentleman from California. He had denounced it slanderous at the time it was uttered, and he repeated now again if the Democratic party of the North had not recruited the army of the Union the Southern Confederacy would be now an accomplished fact. The gentleman from California ought to know that fact, and if he did know it he should not have brought such a slanderous charge against a great party. Three members of his own family and many other relations had marched to war. He had always observed that those persons who brought this charge against the Democrats were generally people who did the least to suppress the rebellion.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made some excusatory remarks in favor of Mr. Porter, saying the words uttered by him were an ebullition of ill-nature in an excited political discussion, and reminding the other side of the House of the amount of joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth. As to the rank and file of the army being Democratic, he agreed with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Woodward], but soldiers changed very soon. He had himself a body guard of one hundred and one from Pennsylvania, and without a word from him they all voted for Lincoln except the trumpeter, and he had been court martialed that morning for being late in sounding reveille. He voted for McClellan. [Laughter.]

MR. WOOD considered this a good opportunity to test the consistency of the other side and to present the poisoned chalice to their own lips. He did not, however, agree with the members from his own side that the House would not be justified in inquiring into the record of a member elect. He would not sit here with an enemy to his country.

MR. ELDRIDGE, refeferring to Mr. Butler's quotation as to the joy in heaven over the repentance of a sinner, said he could not help but think that there was no gentleman on the floor of the House who could create such a thrill of joy in heaven as the gentleman from Massachusetts by repenting. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was finally laid on the table. Yeas—153; nays—5. Mr. Porter was sworn in as a member from Virginia.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

MR. FARNSWORTH reported a bill to abolish the franking privilege, which he wished to have made a special order. He yielded however to the general expression of the House to put it on its passage at once. After an hour's discussion the bill was passed. Yeas—174; nays—14. It goes into effect on the first of July. Nays were Biggs, Boles, Butler (of Tennessee), Griswold, Haldeman, Johnson, Reeves, Ridgeway, Rogers, Roots, Sherwood, Stone, Wood and Woodward.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 3:30 P. M., went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

MR. MYERS called the attention of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Dawes) to the fact that the appropriations for construction and steam engineering were exhausted, and in consequence an order had been sent out a few days ago to several navy-yards to suspend all work in those bureaus after the 1st of February. He said that 5,000 men would thus be thrown out of employment, and asked how soon an appropriation would be made.

MR. DAWES replied that he was not informed of the fact officially. When he should become so, he would no doubt take action.

DAWES' REPLY TO BUTLER.

MR. DAWES then addressed the committee in reply to the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, undertaking to prove that his own speech, which was arraigned yesterday, was made on a fitting occasion, that the speech was true, and that it was proper he should make it. He had been charged with having, with his eyes open, prostituted his official position to the benefit of the Democratic party and to the sacrifice of his own credit; but it would have been more to his taste could he have left the speech to its place before the bar of free and candid critics, to which everything that was said on this floor must ultimately come. So long as criticism on his speech had been confined to what was contained in the speech itself, it had not been his intention to trouble the House or those who read its proceedings with anything in regard to it; but when the motives that actuated him in its delivery were deliberately impugned on the floor of the House there was no alternative to but to ask its indulgence to the extent which he had indicated, and therefore he would proceed directly and without further preface to inquire what occasion he had to make that speech.

That speech was delivered upon a bill involving a great public work, involving immediately, as he thought, and ultimately, certainly, the expenditure of a large sum of public money. He had been charged with the duty, in company with eight other members of the House, of taking care of the public expenditures, and it had been the opinion of that committee that that was a proper occasion, through one of its members, to express to the House the reasons of its objections to the bill, and it had fallen to his lot to give utterance to those reasons. He had been spokesman of the Committee on Appropriations, and as such had made the speech that was the occasion for the speech of his colleague, and he submitted to the House whether it was a proper occasion for it. It had seemed so plain a path of duty to him, that it had never occurred to him that anybody would ever intimate he had seized an improper occasion in submitting the remarks which he did; but far more important than that was the other inquiry, whether what he said on that occasion was true, and he stood to-day, after more than a week since its delivery, to submit to the judgment of his peers that not only was it a fit season for that speech, but that what he uttered was in all essential and important particulars the truth.

MR. DAWES then proceeded, with the book estimates in his hands, to refer to item after item of the estimates of the various departments, and to show that his original statement in regard to the excess of the estimates over the appropriations of last year were in every respect correct. Passing on from figures, he said: I should rejoice as much as any man at any development going to show how much the people of this country have been relieved of the burdens of taxation by a reduction of expenditures since Andrew Johnson left the Presidential chair. But the question that I was investigating and the inquiry that I was putting to the country, was, whether, as between this year and next year, the tendency of expenditure was upward or downward, and I felt it a duty for me to contribute what was in my power, if I thought I could, if that tendency was upward, to induce those who are responsible in these halls for the administration of the government, to so manage public affairs that the tendency should be downward, not upward.

Now, sir, figures may be piled upon figures, mountains high, to show the difference between Andrew Johnson's Administration in that regard and the first year of our Administration, but they don't rest on my shoulders. Broadsides may be fired from that point of view, but the missiles all fall harmless at my feet, for there is nothing in all that I said that had any reference whatever to estimates of Andrew Johnson's Administration of appropriations and expenditures in his Administration. We have been told that estimates for last year were made by Mr. Johnson's Administration in a spirit of hostility to the incoming Administration; not for what Mr. Johnson would carry on the Administration, but what General Grant would carry it on for; that in such a fit of economy the estimates were put down so as to embarrass the incoming Administration; and that was said by one who was himself a party in the Committee on Appropriations, and who, further to embarrass this Administration, cut down these estimates twenty millions of dollars. [Laughter.]

The truth about that statement is that nobody ever heard of it until yesterday. If anything is a test as to whether the tendency to expenditure is upward or downward in the departments it will be found in two items for salaries and contingent expenditures; and I ask the committee to listen and say whether salaries and contingent expenses as asked for in this book of estimates are upward or downward as compared with expenses for present year.

The excess of estimates over appropriations, for the present year, for salaries and contingent expenses, are as follows: State Department, $38,520; Executive Department proper, $940,000; Treasury Department, $259,000; Department of the Interior, $88,868; Department of War, $6,450; Navy Department, $56,670; Agricultural Department, $64,630; Postoffice Department, $30,800; total excess of estimates for salaries and contingent expenses for those departments, over the appropriations of this year, $528,428.

Take another illustration. Take the navy yard of Washington, and imagine how many officers of the navy, independent of civil officers, it requires to take care of it. Here Mr. Dawes read a list of officers employed in the Washington Navy Yard, stating that the number was twenty, and that the amount of their salaries was $42,689. Besides these, the salaries of the civil officers who helped them to take care of the navy yard amounted to $48,946, making a grand total of salaries for the navy yard of Washington of $91,635.

He suggested whether $8,000 or $10,000 worth of property distributed in a private yard would not be more effective for purposes of the navy. Speaking of admirals of yachts, he asserted that they cost each of them $2,500 a day. If this $2,500 a day were taken and used for subsisting the mercantile marine of the country it would tend to encourage trade and enterprise and commerce instead of being a mere waste and useless flummery.

Referring to the suggestions made yesterday by Mr. Butler that he [Dawes] should have gone to the departments to inquire into any supposed errors, he was compelled to say just what had transpired, and the country would judge from it whether he had been unfair or unjust. When the estimates were put in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, the departments were allotted among nine members of the committee—and he would say here that the Democratic members of the committee were as faithful as any of them in discharge of that duty. With these balances staring them in the face, the members of the committee were charged with the duty of visiting all the Departments and seeing where estimates could be cut down. The Interior Department and Treasury Department had fallen to his lot. Other Departments were distributed among other members of the committee. Eight of the nine members of the committee had spent three weeks of the holidays in the work, and had been constant visitors at the various Departments. He himself had visited, according to the charge imposed upon him, the Interior Department and Treasury Department; and when one of the committee had to go home he had taken off his hands the War Department. Other members of the committee had visited every other department, and portrayed their balances to them, and they had each reported to the committee that they were sorry for the balances, but that for that department the estimates could not be cut down. It was due to the Secretary of the Interior to say that while he said it was impossible to cut down the force in his department he could
curtail expenditures outside, in the hospital for insane, in the deaf and dumb asylum and in women's lying in hospital. [Laughter.] At the same time when the Secretary could not cut down the estimate for his department, there was a single bureau there that had accumulated $480,000 surplus, because it had had appropriations from year to year more than it could use; and without saying a word about that surplus, it was asking for $248,000 more, and saying positively to the committee it could not curtail one penny.

Mr. Dawes went on to relate a like experience in the Treasury Department, and said: "I went away from the Treasury Department discouraged. I took counsel of influential gentlemen in the party, with this book of estimates under my arm, which has been my constant companion for six weeks, and I was advised to go to the President myself, and I laid these estimates and these balances before him; but [after a short pause and in a tone of sadness] I do not know that I accomplished anything. I do not know but he has more confidence in my colleague [Butler] than in myself. It may be that he will take my colleague into his bosom and warm him into new life [Laughter.] I know not what may be nor can I calculate what will be the consequences of that restoration. [Laughter.] But I fain would believe that the President believes me to be his friend, and were I to state the simple truth of what passed between myself and him, so like him, so true to himself, it would be a better vindication of him and me than anything that can be said. They talked of economy. He said that his influence should be exerted to bring down these estimates. He said he had made a personal examination of the estimates of the War Department. He knew the necessity of that department better than others, and thought the estimates for that department were cut down as low as they could be. After that statement from a man whose polar star administration of affairs is economy. I did not think it worth while to appeal from him to the Secretary who had not been a month in his seat, and whose second official act read from the clerk's desk here yesterday, is a letter to my colleague in aid of his assault on the committee on appropriations in its efforts to reduce expenditures. And, therefore, sir, I examined into all departments committed to my charge. I say that every other one of them was examined by other members of the committee in same way; and now, was it worth while for us, with that knowledge, to try and induce the representatives of the people to cut down expenses? That work belongs here. Many of them were the result of laws enacted here, and here was the place to undo them. Many of them were addressed to our discretion, and here was the place to consider and act on that discretion. Many of them result from abuses of long standing. There are today 500 officers of the army off duty, more than are necessary for supernumeraries. Can any one tell me the annual draft on the Treasury for their salaries? Take the pay of a major as midway in rank and as an average, and multiply that by five hundred, and you will find that there is paid annually to these supernumerary officers $1,250,000 as salary. Nobody at the other end are responsible for that. We are responsible for it, and I submit whether we ought not to hold up these expenses before our eyes so that we may see where we can cut them down.

These are but instances coming to us through the Administrations of the past, but we are responsible unless we apply the pruning knife and cut off these expenditures. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that here where I stood was the place, and that it was eminently proper that the Committee on Appropriations should do what it could to arouse a sentiment in the House of Representatives in favor of uniting in every effort of any of the departments, or any of the executive officers, to cut down these expenditures. I say that I have maintained the three propositions with which I set out a long time ago in these remarks, that I would show that it was a fitting occasion for me to make that speech. The speech was true as I made it, and that it was proper that I should make it; and, sir, in general terms, I desire to state that in this work the committee felt and feels that it had no hostility to any branch of the Government, and didn't in any regard desire or suppose that it was making war on any branch of Government. But with an earnest desire and with a full belief that it would have all suitable aid from others, the committee proposes to go on, and, if, if it could be sustained in this House, to make, instead of an upward tendency in public expenditures, a downward tendency, and a further reduction of what was appropriated last year, so that the country may understand that inasmuch as in this Congress lies the power to relieve them from the heavy burdens of taxation, it shall be done; so that the country may understand that whatever pledges of economy have been made shall be redeemed, and so that every industry that can be lightened of its burden shall have the benefit of our efforts in that line.

During most of the time Mr. Dawes was speaking, the aisles in his vicinity were crowded with members. He spoke nearly two hours. When he concluded, the committee rose.

THE YERGER CASE.

MR. SCHENCK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President for information as to the trial, by military commission, of E. M. Yerger, of Mississippi, for the murder of Brevet Brigadier General Joseph G. Crane, of the United States army, and as to what has taken place in regard to it since the finding of the military commission, and what had been the occasion of delay in the promulgation and execution of any sentence rendered, and what agreement, if any, had been made by the Attorney General of the United States to suspend the action in the case, by what authority and with what object.

MR. MERCER objected, and at 5½ o'clock, the House adjourned.

SENATE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28.

SENATOR FROM VIRGINIA.

MR. JOHN W. JOHNSON took the oath of office as Senator from Virginia.

GEORGIA.

MR. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report whether further legislation was necessary on the subject of the organization of a provisional Legislature in Georgia.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

MR. HOWARD introduced a bill to authorize the Kansas Pacific Railroad to extend and construct a railroad and telegraph line to El Paso, Mexico. Referred and ordered to be printed. The bill extends to that company all the rights of franchise and land grants given to the A. & P. R. R. Co by act of July 27, 1866.

BOUNTIES.

MR. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution directing the payment of bounties to colored soldiers and seamen regardless of former condition of servitude. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

HOUSE.

ANOTHER VIRGINIA MEMBER.

Jas. K. Gibson, member elect from Virginia, was sworn in.

THE GEORGIA DELEGATES.

MR. CHURCHILL, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of claimant of seats from the State of Georgia, under the election of April 20th, 1868, declaring them not entitled to their seats. The claimants were admitted to their seats at the last Congress, and claim to be entitled under the same election to seats in the present Congress. After some discussion and explanation the resolution was adopted.

The House then, at 12:25, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cessna in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

MR. VOORHIES addressed the House. In discussing the origin and existence of the national debt, he solemnly asserted that a vast proportion of the public debt as stated on paper had no existence in reality; that it was a fiction created by unjust and scandalous legislation, or still more unjust and scandalous perversion of the true contract; that it was a fraud fastened upon the labor of the nation, utterly without consideration either legal or moral; that it was sheer and naked extortion from the wants, necessities and helplessness of the people and armies when they were wholly at the mercy of capital. He had made his calculations, and made them safely. He had under estimated the wrongs of the people, and the enormous advantages of bond holders rather than over estimated them. In 1862 there were issued bonds to the amount of $60,992,452 at six per cent.; the average price of gold was then 138¼ in currency. At that rate purchasers of the first issue of over sixty millions paid for those bonds $44,039,649 in gold. If those bonds were to be paid back in gold, holders would receive $16,951,801 more than they paid to the Government. This was a bonus or gift. On this bonus interest to the amount of $6,102,624 was already paid, and interest yet to accrue on it would reach the sum of $14,239,536. The account, therefore, for 1862 stood as follows: Amount of bonds sold, $60,982,450; amount paid for them, $44,030,649; amount of bonus, $16,951,801; interest already paid on bonus $6,102,654; interest yet to be paid on bonus, $14,239,526; amount of bonus and interest thereon, $37,273,981.

Thus it would be seen that, on an investment of a little over $44,000,000, the trafficker in national bonds had obtained securities for over $37,000,000, not one dollar of which had left their coffers or ever found its way to the vaults of the Treasury. The same system of calculation on bonds—issue of 1863, $160,987,550—with gold averaging 158, showed that the bondholders had paid only $101,890,854, and that the bonus and interest on bonus amounted to $13,003,736 on the transactions for that year. The result for 1864, when gold averaged 201, was as follows:

Amount of bonds issued, $381,292,250.

Amount paid for them, $187,697,736.

Amount of bonds, $191,593,614.

Interest already paid in bonds, $45,982,708.

Interest to be paid on bonds, $183,930,832.

Amount of bonds and interest on bonds, $421,508,154.

A like calculation for 1865, with the average price of gold at 143, showed an issuing of $279,746,150; bonus and interest thereon amount of $157,370,540.

The result of 1866, on an issue of $124,914,400, with gold at 141, was a bonus and interest thereon of $79,907,789. Result of 1867, on an issue of $421,469,550, with gold at 139, was a bonus and interest thereon of $260,158,907. Result for 1868, on an issue of $425,433,800, with gold at 136, was a bonus and interest thereon of $247,725,457. A like calculation on five per cent. bonds of $195,139,550, showed the result of a bonus and interest thereon of $216,546,395. The amount of bonus and interest thereon on the whole bonded debt, he showed by this statement, to reach the stupendous total of $1,550,558,956. Total amount paid to the Government for the whole bonded debt was $1,371,424,238. Who has ever known a parallel to this in the history of constitutional governments? And to sustain all this injustice the people were taxed as no people ever were before.

The amount of federal taxation was $366,923,402.

Amount of States local taxation, $250,000,000.

Total amounting to $616,923,402.

There was no language in the scope of the human tongue that could exaggerate the overwhelming significance of these figures. In the face of all this, how should he characterize that policy which made free from all tax or tribute more than one-tenth of the property of the United State? The painting had been feeble and unworthy of the great theme. It presented a sinister and shocking aspect to the taxpayers. It stood revealed as a baleful mon-
ster, and the sight of it extorted a desperate cry for relief. It could not, it would not be borne. But should they therefore attempt to build a refuge from this distress on the shifting quicksands of repudiation? Mighty wrongs and a galling sense of extreme injustice had driven many honest minds to embrace that fearful doctrine, and many more might yet follow with the same disastrous tendency. The issue was in the hands of the party in power. He himself was not for repudiation. He saw in it neither credit nor honor. If repudiation should hereafter come to dishonor the American name at home and abroad, it would be because the dominant party persistently enabled the creditor class and bondholding monopoly to violate their part of the contract, and to plunder the people to an unbearable extent. The doctrine on which he placed himself, with an absolute faith in its legibility, was that embodied in the noble and upright resolution of the recent Democratic Convention of Indiana, that the debt should be paid in strict compliance with the contract, the 5-20 bonds being payable in greenbacks. The law now which authorized the national currency said in very plain and simple words that it is legal tender for all debts public or private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt. Therefore, if the people owed anything else besides duties on imports and interest on public debt, greenback currency was legal tender for its payment, that rose at once by a bare statement to a full force of demonstration.

HOUSE............WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

REPUDIATION.

MR. GOLLADAY made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Mungen's speech before the recess—a repudiation of the national debt. Referring to Mr. Voorhees' speech of yesterday, he said he was not only edified, but highly entertained by the remarks of his distinguished Democratic friend. He was captivated with his logic, and struck breathless, as it were, by the gorgeous splendor of his imagination in depicting the horrors and wrongs and the injuries inflicted on people by the bondholders. His logic, however, was convincing. There was an inconsistency in much he said, which, if it could be reconciled with what he had said elsewhere, would wipe out in effect two-thirds of his speech, and make the speech directly in the interest of the repudiation theory, which he [Mr. Golladay] advocated. If the speech proved anything, it proved that the contract didn't bind the people because they had not received any moral or legal consideration. He adopted his friend's argument in support of his own theory. His friend declared that he was not a repudiator and the whole force of his figures and argument was to show the immorality and injustice of the bonded debt. No man could read the gentleman's speech outside of that part of it where he declared himself not a repudiator, and declare that he had not swapped places with himself.

MR. VOORHEES—Can the gentleman not appreciate the difference?

MR. GOLLADAY declined to yield.

MR. VOORHEES—Perhaps the gentleman does not appreciate the difference between paying what we owe and paying what we do not owe.

MR. GOLLADAY—The gentleman made an argument in favor of repudiation, much better and stronger than I can hope to make. It was a good a speech for repudiation as I can desire. If the gentleman from Indiana submitted entirely to the naked question of contract, it was a plain case that the bondholders held his bonds according to the legal contract. If he took another portion of the argument, that there was no consideration, that there was usury and extortion, the gentleman was squarely upon his [Golladay's] platform; that the gentlemen of the Democratic party were upon his platform, although they had not the courage to say so in the face of the country.

MR. ELDRIDGE—The gentleman having made such a charge, will now allow me a word.

Mr. Golladay declined to yield.

MR. ELDRIDGE—I must say that I consider the gentleman's course rather cowardly.

MR. VOORHEES—So do I.

MR. GOLLADAY—The gentleman has a right to form his own estimate of what he considers cowardice, and if he desires it there are other theaters in which he may show his bravery, and other means by which he may testify than by making a statement.

MR. ELDRIDGE—I only referred to cowardice in debate.

MR. GOLLADAY—I return the words of the gentleman in the spirit in which they are offered. I presume he does not mean to impute cowardice to me. If he and the gentleman from Indiana mean to make such an imputation, I defy them, morally, socially, politically and intellectually.

MR. ELDRIDGE—You don't show it.

MR. GOLLADAY proceeded with his speech, and claimed that Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, was himself a practical repudiator, as announced in a speech of his in July, 1868, in which he took the ground of equal taxation or repudiation.

MR. BIRD followed in a speech against repudiation, dissenting from the views of Messrs. Mungen and Golladay.

MR. ELDRIDGE took the floor, and denied the right of the gentleman from Kentucky to charge him or his associates with standing on his platform without the courage or manhood to assert it. He had never hesitated to declare the position which he maintained on these financial questions.

MR. DAVIS desired to hear the gentlemen state what that position was.

MR. ELDRIDGE informed him if he would be patient he would hear it. Referring to his remarks to Mr. Golladay, he said that remark did not call in question the physical courage of the gentlemen or his moral courage. In debate the Democratic party had expressed its views in no uncertain words on the question of currency and finance. The indorsement on a five dollar bill was that it was a legal-tender for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, and was receivable on all bonds and loans made to the United States. Was there any uncertain sound in that? Was there any want of courage in it? The venerable leader of the House, who had gone to his final rest [Stevens, of Pa.], had declared in this House that it was a public crime to attempt to pay the debt any other way.

MR. VOORHEES remarked that he had heard Mr. Stevens declare on the floor of the House that he would rather vote for Frank Blair than vote for any man who construed that law to mean that 5-20s were payable in gold. So instead of making war on the Democratic side of the House the other side ought to make war on Stevens, as preachers sometimes said about the doctrine that they did not like to make war upon Paul and not upon Peter. Mr. Stevens was their leader, and they should answer him. They should answer Senator Morton, of Indiana. They should answer Senator Sherman, of Ohio.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Remarks of Hon. J. B. M'Creary

In the House of Representatives on the 24th inst., on the presentation of a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives to Henry Watterson, for the purpose of delivering a memorial address on the career and services of George D. Prentice:

I have heard for the first time, within this hour, of the death of George D. Prentice, the great Nestor of American journalists. "Death, which loves a shining mark, a signal blow," has struck down one of our brightest, most loved, and most respected ornaments. A landmark has been obliterated which young and old, rich and poor, have watched for years. A pillar supporting the great temple of knowledge and literature has fallen, and all who love genius, admire learning, and respect statesmanship mourn over its downfall.

For forty years we have been accustomed to listen to his sweet notes of poetry as they came to us "In linked sweetness long drawn out." For nearly half a century we have felt his influence and the sparkle of his wit in society, and our whole country has been lighted by his knowledge and power as a journalist. He will be missed and mourned everywhere, and there is no one left to wear his mantle. I have known George D. Prentice in the days of his honor, fame, and power, and I have heard of his wonderful intellect when young—that at four years of age he could read the Bible; and that at ten years of age he was a good arithmetician; and that at sixteen his information was as varied and extensive as any man's in his country. We have all read with pride and rapture his immortal biography of Henry Clay, and this alone would have endeared him forever to all Kentuckians, and, in fact, to all persons in every land where patriotism has a votary, freedom an advocate, or statesmanship an admirer.

The spirit of George Dennison Prentice has soared away from the strife and conflict and calumny of this earth, and is now, I trust, in that other world of which religion teaches, with the partner of his bosom, who preceded him but one short year, and with that noble boy, the pride of his father's heart, who amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon yielded up his precious young life to a "lost cause" that still thrills and fills our hearts with sad but glorious memories.

"Ah, if there be on this earthly sphere
A boon, an offering that heaven holds dear,
It is the last libation that liberty draws
From a heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause."

Sir, I wish to know more of this gallant and gifted man; for it is by hearing of the career and services of such men that our energy is increased, our love of literature and knowledge preserved, and a mirror presented in which genius may form and fashion itself. This feeling prompted me to introduce the resolution just read, and because I believed the members of the Kentucky Legislature would love to come together and pay this last sad tribute of respect to one of the fathers of our press.

Though his race on earth is finished forever, the great work to which he devoted so many hours of patient thought and honest toil has been left behind him as a rich legacy. His high aim of life—that to which he gave all the energies of his nature and all the noble powers of his vigorous intellect—was the advancement of the press; and it is but right and proper that his last requiem should now be sounded by his intimate friend and associate editor.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Original Fifty Cent Store,

90½ Fifth street. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. C. C. Hutchinson & Co.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, afford instant relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Sold everywhere.

☞ Tried, tested and approved for forty years, the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam for coughs, colds and consumption, and all affections of the lungs, throat and chest. Prices $1 and 50 cents. Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston. j5 wlam4

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au15-dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 24, 1870.

DEATH OF GEO. D. PRENTICE.

Resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Geo. D. Prentice, and requesting that Henry Watterson, editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL, would at some early day deliver before the Legislature a memorial address upon the life and character of the illustrious editor and poet, were submitted in the House this morning and adopted by a unanimous vote. Col. McCreary subsequently submitted a resolution tendering the use of the Hall of Representatives to Mr. Watterson on Thursday evening, the 27th inst., for the purpose indicated, and this too was adopted without a dissenting voice. Col. McCreary accompanied his resolution with a few brief and appropriate remarks. I need hardly say that the news of Mr. Prentice's death caused a universal gloom at the Kentucky State capital.

THE CHARTER OF LEXINGTON.

The charter of the city of Lexington was to-day so amended as to require the election for municipal officers to take place on the last Thursday in January, 1870, and every third year thereafter. The bill was first introduced in the Senate this morning, and passed without opposition. It was then reported to the House, when the Radical member from Rockcastle proposed to amend by adding a clause reciting that, whereas the passage of the Fifteenth amendment might find some of the cities in Kentucky unprepared, therefore authority should be given to municipal officers, in all such cases, to take all needful action for heading off such amendment, as well as "our colored fellow-citizens." This proposed amendment caused some amusement, but was promptly laid on the table, and the bill was passed without a dissenting voice, as it came from the Senate. It is worthy of note that the amendment to the Lexington charter was not voted against by a single Radical member in either House.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

The next election for Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not come off until the first Monday in August, 1871—the successful candidate taking his place in the following September. Although the election is considerably more than a year off, the gubernatorial succession is being canvassed in some quarters. As the matter now stands Senator McCreery and Hon. Jesse D. Bright, either of whom it is taken for granted—though neither I believe has ever said anything of the kind—would accept the honor if tendered him, are the leading contestants. The name of Mr. R. M. Spalding, of Marion, has also more than once been mentioned to your correspondent in connection with the office. Either of these three gentlemen is possessed of every requisite qualification, and would make a most excellent Governor. McCreery has by his course in the Senate proved himself a sound and able statesman; Bright is a Democrat of intellect and power, whose noble fidelity to the cause of Democracy Kentuckians delight to honor; and Spalding is a plain, Marion county farmer, of whose mental caliber and executive ability no one who knows him, and has watched his legislative career, can be in doubt. There may be, and are doubtless, others ambitious of the office, but, whatever the future may develop, the three gentlemen I have mentioned are the ones most, perhaps exclusively, mentioned in connection with the next Gubernatorial nomination. One of them, I predict, will receive that nomination. Of course there may be whole swarms of aspirants, whose aspirations will in due time be silenced by the fiat of a convention.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 25, 1870.

PENITENTIARY REFORM.

The attention of the Senate was, this morning, in a great degree monopolized by the consideration of the bill reported by Senator Martin, for the reorganization of the State Penitentiary. Mr. Martin made an elaborate and exhaustive speech in advocacy of his favorite measure, in the course of which he reviewed the management and conduct of the institution from its commencement up to the present time. The bill was, after some further discussion, passed without material amendment. Should the House concur in the Senate's action, a radical reorganization of the penitentiary system will be the result.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Governor to-day transmitted, in a message to the House, the report of the Adjutant General of the State. The document was appropriately referred, and ordered printed.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

From all I can learn, the committee will not report the common school bill prepared by Superintendent Smith, or even one founded upon that as a basis. It is more probable that the existing system, with some amendments, will be recommended. While such is the case, it is by no means certain that Superintendent Smith's educational plan will not be after all the one adopted.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A bill was passed by the Senate to-day, appropriating three thousand dollars for three years to the State Agricultural Society. When the measure came before the House, however, it was very promptly negatived by that body.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYERS.

Mr. McCreary has introduced in the House a bill designed to protect employers against the vagabondizing inclination so common with negro laborers. It provides that any one convicted of enticing away from his employer a laborer who has engaged in writing to perform service shall suffer a fine therefor; and that any one continuing to keep a laborer in his employ who has entered into a written engagement to serve another, after being notified of such engagement shall also, on conviction be fined for the same. These, with perhaps one other provision to the same end, are the chief features of the bill. It ought to, and I doubt not will, become a law. Since the emancipation of the negroes the farmers of our State have suffered no little from their disposition to rove about and disregard the obligations of contracts. Often at the most critical time planters are deserted by their hands and left to shift for themselves as best they can. Although the first month of the year is not yet gone many farmers have been left by negro employes regularly hired for the year.

WESTERN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, has been made. The results accomplished in that institution during the year are of the most gratifying character. Nearly fifty per cent. of all the patients admitted during the year have been restored, and returned to their friends in the enjoyment of health, a fact that speaks volumes in favor of the admirable manner in which the asylum is conducted. The mortality during the year was less than two and a half per cent., an indication of the perfect sanitary measures enforced in the asylum. Dr. James Rodman, the accomplished Superintendent, who is eminently deserving of the very enviable reputation he has acquired, may well congratulate himself upon the high degree of usefulness to which he has brought this most excellent charity.

GREEN AND BARREN RIVERS.

Hon. J. W. Johnson has laid before the Senate a petition from citizens of the Green river section asking a repeal or modification of the charter of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company. This charter was granted in March, 1868. The petition expresses dissatisfaction at the alleged excessive and increased tolls charged by the company to other boats, and charges that tolls are so high that no boat can run the river in competition with boats of the company. It declares further that the act incorporating the company is unconstitutional, that it is building up a great monopoly in that country, and closes by asking from the Legislature proper relief. This river opens up a large trade with one of the best portions of the State, and the people of that section are entitled to be heard through their representatives. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 27.

A good deal of business was gone through with by the Legislature this morning, but very little legislation was done of a character to attract general attention.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Senator Carlisle has asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill prescribing the qualifications of voters in town and city elections. However the case may stand as to general elections, there can be no doubt that the Legislature has the power to regulate municipal elections. The proposed enactment will, I understand, contain either a provision requiring a property qualification as a prerequisite to suffrage, or the payment on the part of the voter of a poll-tax.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The Senate having concurred in the House resolution for an extension beyond the constitutional limit, I have little doubt that the present session will extend to the 10th of March, and perhaps a little beyond that time. To say nothing of the local legislation, there are several subjects of first-rate importance that will require much of our legislators' time to dispose of.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the State Agricultural Society took place to-day, Hon. Robert Mallory in the chair. The society adjourned subject to meet again at such future day as may be designated by the President. A motion to reconsider the Senate bill for the benefit of the society, which was defeated in the House yesterday, has been entered, and it is hoped that the measure will yet pass. Z.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ROOM NO. 114, CAPITAL HOTEL,
FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 28, 1870.

Last night the second sitting of the joint committee of the Legislature on railroads took place in the Hall of Representatives. At an early hour crowds of expectant listeners began to take their seats, and when, at about halfpast seven o'clock, Senator Cooke called the committee to order, no available seat or even standing room in hall, gallery, or lobbies was left unappropriated. Many ladies graced the scene with their presence. A larger or more interested audience has rarely if ever, been seen in Frankfort before.

WON'T BE NECESSARY.

It is hardly necessary to add that stock in the Cincinnati Southern road has fallen much below par since Mr. Caldwell's speech. I never thought the bill had any chance of passing. It certainly, in my opinion, has absolutely none now. It will hardly, I am persuaded now, be at all necessary to act upon your correspondent's suggestion of some days since, and engage the services of Gen. Lee to defeat it.

THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

The consideration of the bill for the increase of the salaries of judges was resumed by the House this morning. After an animated and prolonged discussion a member, noted for his opposition to all measures of the kind, moved to lay the whole matter on the table. The motion was negatived by a very decided vote. This may, I think, be taken as decisive, so far as the House's action is concerned.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1870.

The week closes without anything special transpiring to mar the usual routine in financial circles. The market is hardly so easy as during the early part of the week, yet currency is not so scarce as to bar the passing of prime paper. Nine and twelve per cent. have been the prevailing quotations.

EXCHANGE—Has been strong, the supply weak, the demand large. The banks generally have been large buyers. The counter trade was filled, buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

GOLD—Has been steady during the past six days, the fluctuation to the highest point being only one per cent. The amount being offered slightly decreased during the latter part of the week. The prices to-day were a shade weaker, opening at 121⅜, declining to 121⅛, and closing at 3 P. M. at 121¼. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling
Gold	120½	121¼
Silver halves and quarters	116	
Silver dimes	114	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Opened strong, but during the forenoon became weaker, closing to-day at a decline of ⅛ to ⅜ from yesterday's figures. Business in government's was small and of little note. The exact changes can be perceived by glancing to the tables below. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1861	117¾@118⅛
Five-twenties, 1862	114⅜@115⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	114⅜@115⅛
Five-twenties, 1865	114⅜@115⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	113⅞@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1867	113⅞@114⅜
Five-twenties, 1868	113⅞@114⅜
Ten-forties	111⅝@112⅜
Cy 6's	110⅜@111⅛

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	118	118⅜	118¼	..	⅛
" '62	115¾	115⅝	115½	..	⅛
" '64	115⅜	115⅝	115½	..	⅛
" '65	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	..	¼
New issue	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	..	¼
" '67	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	..	¼
Coupons '68	114⅞	114⅞	114⅝	..	¼
10-40 coupons	112⅝	112⅝	112½	..	⅛
Cy 6s	111	111⅜	111⅛	..	¼

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS—Are unchanged in prices. The figures annexed to each issue are as near correct as possible, they being governed by actual sales and not merely from prices asked. The sales will in the aggregate amount to a large sum, while individually the transactions have been small.

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, [illegible] street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	124	@125
National Bank, second	93	@95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	91½	@92½
Bank of Louisville	89	@90
Merchants' Bank	115	@116
Commercial Bank	75	@77
Northern Bank	117	@118
Citizens' Bank	108	@109
People's Bank	99	@100
Mechanics' bank	99	@100
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	86	@90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@97½
Masonic bank	102	@103
Security bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	125	@130
Farmers' bank	91	@93
Western Insurance Company bank	128	@130
German Insurance Company bank	160	@161
Gas Company stock	104	@105½
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90	@95
L. & F. R. R. (common)	50	@51
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	69	@70

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69	@71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	69	@71
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	73	@74
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	75	@76½
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. E., 6 pr c	74	@75½
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	74	@75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	74	@75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	71	@72
Water-works bonds, 8 per c	75	@76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	92	@93
" " second issue, 6 per c	79	@80
" " third issue, 6 per c	73	@74
" " fourth issue, 6 per c	70	@71
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	94	@95
" " " new 5 per c	87	@88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@92
" " " new, 7 pr c	79	@80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	83	@84
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	93	@94
" " " (L. E. br.) 7 per c	89	@90
" " " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@92
" " " con'd mort., 7 pr c	85*	
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c	—	@84*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	90	@92½
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	—	@80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville County bond 8 per c		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	54	11
Butter, pkgs	9	
Bacon, casks	26	2
Bacon, tcs	7	22
Bagging, pcs	150	62
Bale Rope, coils	55	5
Cement, bbls		60
Cheese, pkgs	1	31
Candles, bxs	185	52
Coffee, bgs	342	135
Corn, bgs	1656	366
Coal, bush		1050
Cotton, bales	369	93
Dried fruit	26	49
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	127	
Feathers, bags	8	1
Eggs, bxs and bbls	60	
Flour, bbls	124	60
Furniture, pkgs	119	133
Hides, bdls	619	5
Hay, bales	315	248
Hogs, head	140	
Horses, head	81	38
Iron, pig, tons		
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	1289	1290
Lard, tcs	10	15
Lard, kegs	75	
Malt, sks		34
Merchandise, pkgs	551	1604
Mules, head	76	62
Nails, kegs		46
Oats, sacks	8	18
Offal, sks		50
Potatoes, bbls		45
Pork, mess, bbls	20	
Rags, bales	37	
Rice, casks		1
Sugar, hhds	60	11
Sugar, bxs and bbls	75	87
Salt, bbls		73
Seeds, bags	84	110
Shingles, no		
Tobacco, hhds	161	51
Tobacco, boxes	178	221
Whisky, bbls	471	212
Wheat, sacks	1550	
Wool, sacks	19	10
Woodenware, pkgs	454	140

Weekly Review of the Market.

APPLES—A moderate demand has characterized the market during the week, and prices have undergone but slight quotable change, and rule steady at $3@6 for fair to strictly choice qualities.

ALCOHOL—Has shown more firmness under the advance in highwines, and prices rule steady at $2 03@2 05 per gal in bbl lots.

ALE—Is in good request, and prices are unchanged. Cream ale is firm at $11 per bbl, and Madison ale is selling at $1 30 per dozen for quarts.

BATTING—The market is steady and well supplied. We quote at 28 to 32c for the various grades.

BEESWAX—Is in good demand, but receipts are unimportant, and prime lots command 30@31c per bbl on arrival.

BEANS—The market is well supplied and prices are unchanged. We quote prime at $3 00@3 25. Other descriptions range from $2 25@2 75 per bushel.

BAGGING—The season for bagging has now about closed; prices have receded during the week, and 2-lb Kentucky is held at 23½@25c in round lots and on orders. Flax bagging is quoted at 24½@26c.

BALE ROPE—Is in light request and nominally unchanged. Sales of coils and half-coils in round and jobbing lots are made at 7¾@8½c per lb.

BROOMS—Dealers report prices steady and stocks ample. We quote common to best Shaker manufactured at $3@5 per dozen.

BARK—Is in moderate request, and sales are made at $12@15 per cord for chestnut oak on arrival.

BUTTER—The market during the week has remained steady with a fair demand. Receipts have been liberal, and sales of common cooking qualities are made at 19@20c; prime to choice country at 24@26½c on arrival; Western Reserve tub and roll butter is in fair request at 35@37c; New York tub is quoted at 46@47c. We note sales of 1,200 lbs. cooking at 19c; 300 lbs fair to prime country at 24@25c; 400 lbs choice at 28c; 300 lbs Western Reserve roll at 37c.

BAGS—A fair demand for seamless grain bags and burlaps is reported, and prices are unchanged. Gunnies are in ample supply and the demand is improving. We quote: Grain bags, 2-bu at 42½@45c; do 2½-bu at 48½@55c; do 3-bu, at 56½@61c; burlaps, 2-bu, at 15@16c; do 4-bu, 19@20c; gunny bags, in bales, 20½@21c; do resewed, at 21@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Are dull and nominal at $7@9 per bbl for wild, and $12@13 for cultivated.

CEMENT—Is steady at $1 75@2 per bbl, with a limited demand; stocks are ample. We note sales of 400 bbls to-day at quotations.

COTTON YARNS—Are steady. The market is well supplied and dealers report a fair demand for the season.

CORNMEAL—Bolted meal is a shade higher, and sales are made at 90c@$1 per bu, loose. Kiln-dried is firm at $4 75@5 per bbl.

COFFEE—There has been a good trade in Rio coffee, and prices are firm. We note sales of 160 bags at 19½@23 for common to prime. We quote Rio, choice, at 23½@24c, prime 22½@23½c, fair 21@22c, common 17½@19½c, Java 31@34c, Laguayra 23@24c.

COTTON—The market during the past week has assumed a firmer tone and prices have advanced. Receipts have been liberal and holders report fair stocks. There is but little speculative demand and transactions are almost exclusively for account of spinners. We quote:

Middling	@24½c
Low middling	23½@23¾c
Good ordinary	@23
Ordinary	@22½c

CHEESE—Stocks of the various qualities are ample to meet the demand, which continues good and prices are steady. We note sales of 50 boxes factory at 18@18½c. We quote factory at 18@19c, Western Reserve 17@18c, English dairy 18@19c, Kentucky cream cheese 18@19c, Tom Thumb 20@22c.

COAL—Stocks have increased and the market is now well supplied. Prices have declined during the week. Dealers are selling to the city at 17c per bu for Pittsburg, 19c for cannel, and 15c for Pomeroy coal. We quote by the barge load afloat at 11c for Pittsburg, cannel
at 13c, and Pomeroy at 9c.

CORDAGE—Is unchanged in every respect. We quote sized rope at 21@22c; cotton rope at 42@45c; tarred rope at 22@23c; Manilla at 24@25c; Jute, 15@17c; hemp, 11@13c. Cotton twine is in fair demand at 48@50c per pound.

CANDLES—A good demand is reported, and prices are well maintained. We quote 12-oz. star at 14@15c; 11-oz. star at 13@14c; tallow are steady at 13½@14½c.

CANNED FRUITS AND GOODS—A fair demand characterizes the market, and prices are steady. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 75@3 00
Strawberries, 3 lb	4 00
Pine Apples	4 50@5 00
Cherries	4 00@4 50
Gooseberries	2 00
Pears	3 50
Plums	5 00
Brandy Peaches, glass, per doz	4 50@5 00
Brandy Cherries, glass, per doz	5 25
Tomatoes, per doz	2 00@2 25
Jellies, per doz	2 65@9 00
Preserves, assorted, per doz	4 00@10
Worcester Sauces, pts & hf-pts, per doz	5 00@9 00
Catsup, tomato, per doz	1 25@2 50
Catsup, walnut, per doz	3 25
Pie Fruit, assorted, per doz	4 00@4 50
Pickles, American	2 65@9 25
Pickles, English	4 85@5 00

COOPERAGE—Is unchanged in every respect, with a fair demand for provision work. We quote iron hoop Bourbon bbls at $2 25; wood hoop (16-hoop) highwine bbls $1 80; oil bbls $2; pork bbls $1 35; lard tierces $1 55; ham tierces $1; bacon hhds $2 25; queensware tierces 75c; flour bbls 50c; half whisky bbls, iron hoop, $1 60; half whisky bbls, wood hoop, $1 25; ten gallon whisky kegs 90c; five gallon whisky kegs 80c.

COOPER STUFF—We quote bbl poles at $15 per 1,000; staves at $30 per 1,000.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is undergoing scarcely any change whatever. Receipts continue fair and a moderate demand is reported. We quote apples at 6½@7½c; half-peaches at 8½@9c; quarter-peaches at 5½@6½c.

EGGS—Prices have fluctuated but little during the week and receipts have found ready sale at from 22 to 25c, the market closing firm at a slight advance. We quote shipper's count and recount at 21@23c in lots on arrival. Sales of 500 dozen recount at 23c.

FLAX SEED—Is quiet and in light demand, $1 85 is the price quoted for prime lots on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market is showing more firmness with a more active demand, and we quote good to strictly prime lots at 68@70c per pound.

FLOUR—The market has been apathetic during the week with light sales for shipment. Facilities for shipment by rail South have been obstructed, which in some measure accounts for the quietness of the market. Stocks of all the grades are fully up to the requirements of the trade, and we have no change to make in our figures. Sales to-day include 100 bbls fancy at $7 25, 125 bbls No. 1 at $6 25, 180 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	8 25@8 75

FURS—Receipts as yet are light, but prime furs meet with ready sale at our figures. We quote:

Prime racoon skins	35@45
Prime mink skins	$1 50
Prime opossum	5
Prime gray fox	25@30
Prime wild cat	25@30
Prime pole cat	10@14
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@2 00
Prime musk rat	10@11
Deer pelts	25@30
Sheep, wool on	40c@$1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady. We quote: Lemons at $7@7 50 per box; M. R. raisins at $4 65 per box; layer at $5@5 25 per box; figs at 18@20c, and Zante currants at 15@18c per lb.

FISH—The market is well supplied with mackerel and white fish, and prices are steady. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium		28 00@30 00
Do	No. 1, do do	hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, large, bbl		20 00@22 00
Do	No. 2, do	hf bbl	9 50@10 00
Do	No. 2, medium		17 00@17 50
Do	No. 2, do	half bbl	9 00@9 25
Do	No. 3, large		17 00@17 50
Do	No. 3, small		15 00@15 50
Do	No. 3, do	half bbl	7 50@8 00
Do	No. 1, kits		3 10@3 25
Do	No. 2, kits		2 25@2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large		2 00@2 10
White fish, half bbl			8 75@9 00
Sardines			18 @33c

CANNED FISH—Oysters, 2-lb, per doz $2 75@2 90; 1-lb per doz $1 75@1 90; oysters, spiced, per doz $4 50@5 00; lobsters, 1-lb, $2 25@2 50; 2-lb $3 50.

GAME—A good trade in game is reported and receipts find quick sales at the numerous game depots. Dealers quote on arrival: Partridges, per doz, $2; squirrels, per doz, $1 50; rabbits, $2; mallard ducks, $5; common ducks, $3 50@4 00; wild geese, $5 50@6; prairie chickens, $6 50; venison, whole carcass, per lb, 8 and 10c; saddle, per lb, 16c.

GENSENG—The market is quiet and the demand limited; a prime article commands 60c, and we quote at 55@60c for good to prime lots.

GRAIN—WHEAT—The market during the week has undergone no essential change. Wheat is reported in better demand, and holders have made sales, in the aggregate, of considerable magnitude, and the market closes firm and more encouraging. Receipts by river and rail are not large and are mainly for account of millers who have purchased in the country; some lots of red and white were offered and we quote the range at $1 05 to $1 15 on arrival.

CORN—Is in fair demand and steady at 93@95c for shelled, sacks included. Ear-corn commands 75c on arrival and 80c from store, in bulk.

OATS—Are firm and advancing. A prime article commands 50@53c on arrival and 55@57c from store. Sales are made at 63@65c, sacks included, and we note some transactions at 70c for choice oats for seed; also sale of 1,300 bushels in bulk at 55@56c.

RYE—Is quiet and transactions are unimportant. Prime commands 75@80c on arrival, and sales are made at 90@95c from store. Sale of 250 bushels at 95c.

BARLEY—The market is quiet and steady. Prime spring and fall barley command from $1@1 55 on arrival and from store.

MALT—Is steady, with a good demand. We note sale of 250 bushels at $1 65. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@1 75; Nos. 1 and 2 spring at $1 25@1 40; Canada at $1 50@1 60; rye at $1 20; corn at $1 25; oats at 60c per bushel.

HOMINY—Prices are unchanged, and liberal sales are reported at $5 75@6 25 per barrel.

HOPS—The market is quiet, with sales of prime new at 32½@35c per pound.

HIDES—The market is steady and fair receipts are reported. Dealers are taking. We quote green salted at 8@8½c; dry salted at 15@16c, and flint hides at 16@18c.

HEMP—There are only limited transactions reported in this commodity, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote at $150@300 per ton for common to choice samples.

HAY—Is in demand and firm. Receipts are about equal to the requirements of the market. We note sales of 126 bales at $20 on the wharf for choice timothy. We quote:

	On wharf.	From store.
Timothy, choice, per ton	$18 @18 50	$19 50@20
" Prime, per ton	17 @17 50	19 @19
" Mixed, per ton	15 @16	17@18 50
Red Top	15 @16	18@19

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in limited demand. We quote at 6¾@7c per lb.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair demand for goods in this department is reported, and prices are steady. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	@4	Steel—	
Bar, lb C C	@5	Cast, per lb	20@25
Hoop, coopers	5¼	Amer'n blister	10@12
Sheet	5¼@6¼	German	12@15
Boiler	6¼@8¼	Stl. plow slabs	10
Nail rod	9 @9½	Iron plow w'gs	6¼
Castings	4 @5¼	Steel do	11@
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs	6

KRAUT—Is in good demand, with sales of 42-gal bbls at $9@10; 30-gal bbls at $7@8; half-bbls at $5@5 50.

LIME—Prices are steady at $1@1 10 per bbl, and the demand is fair for the season.

LEATHER—Trade in this department is reported quiet, and prices are steady, at previous quotations. We quote:

Oak sole tan	40@45	French calf pr dz	$45@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@37	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@45	Eng. hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	46@47		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather	
Upper per doz	42@54	per foot	24@28c

LUMBER—Dealers report prices steady, with ample stocks and a fair demand. We quote rough in yards as follows:

Wh. pine lum, clear 1 inch, per M	$65 00
do 1¼ and 2 inches	70 00
do Second rate, 1 inch	55 00
do 1¼ and 2 inch	60 00
do Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	22 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	22 50@30 00
Flooring, clear and 2d rate, per M	55 00@60 00
do Third rate	40 00
do Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles, 18-inch No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
do 16-inch pine, per M	5 50
do 16-inch poplar, per M	3 50@4 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is reported active and prices firm. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@95
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70	@80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	65	@68
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62	@65
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@68
Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s	62	@65
Ky. navy, lbs and 1½ lbs, best	70	@72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium		@

MOLASSES—We have no changes to note in quotations for N. O. molasses. Dealers are well supplied and prices range from 75@90c for common to choice in bbls and half-bbls.

NAILS—The demand for nails continues good and prices are steady. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 50@	6d at $5 00@
40d at $4 50@	4d at $5 25@
8d at $4 75@	3d at $6 00@

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c; horse shoes 6@7c.

OFFAL—The market is steady, with a good demand. We quote bran at $16@17 per ton, shorts $20@21, shipstuffs $24@25, and middlings at $30@31 per ton.

OILS—Stocks are ample and prices are steady. We quote lard oil at $1 15@1 45; coal oil at 29@32c; linseed oil at 93c@$1 13; benzine 16@20c.

ONIONS—Receipts are fully equal to the wants of the trade, and prices are unchanged. We quote at $3 50@3 75 per bu.

ONION SETS—A good demand for top sets is reported, and prices are steady. Dealers are well supplied with the various qualities. We quote:

Red, per bushel	$8 25@8 50
White, per bushel	11 25@11 50
Top Onions, per bushel	3 50@4 50

ORANGES—Are in fair demand, and we quote at $10 50@11 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Receipts are liberal. White command 6¾@7c, and red are firm at 8c per lb.

POTATOES—Are in good request, and command $1 00@1 10 on arrival per barrel, and $1 65@1 90 per barrel from store.

PIG IRON—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$45@48
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	44@45
Mill Iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B., per ton	50@55

POULTRY—Is in good request, and the market is well supplied. We quote dressed chickens at $3 00@5 00 per dozen; dressed turkeys 15@16c per lb; dressed ducks $4 00@4 50 per doz; dressed geese $5 50@6 per doz; live chickens $3@4 25 per doz; live ducks $4 50 per doz; live geese $5 25@6 00 per doz; live turkeys 85c@$1 20 each.

RICE—Is in fair demand, and dealers quote Carolina and Louisiana rice at 8¼@9½c.

SOAP—Prices are unchanged, and manufacturers and jobbers report a good demand. We quote German No. 1 at 8¼@9c, No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap at 6¼@7c.

SALT—Stocks are ample to meet the demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote large bbls at $2 90@3 20; small do $2 35@2 60 large dairy $3 75@4; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table-salt at $3 50@3 75 for small barrels.

STRAW—Is in good request, and prices are steady; prices range from $10 to 13 per ton from wharf and store.

STARCH—We have no change to make in our figures. We quote pure starch at 6¾@7¼c; corn starch at 11@12c; gloss starch at 10@12½c.

SEEDS—Are in demand, and dealers are in a position to respond fully to the demands. Prices are steady.

Blue grass clean	1 85@2 00
" " extra	3 50@4 00
Clover	9 10@9 25
Hempseed	2 00
Orchard	1 85@2 00
Red Top	1 35@1 50
Timothy	5 10@5 25

SIRUPS—Stocks of the various grades are ample, and prices range from 50c to $1 20 per gallon.

SORGUM—Is in light demand, and is quoted at 45@50c per gallon.

SEED POTATOES—Are in good supply, and prices are steady at quotations. We quote:

Early Goodrich per bbl	$2 00@2 50
Harrison per bbl	2 00@2 50
Buck Eye per bbl	1 75@2 00
Peach Blow per bbl	1 75@2 00
London Lady per bbl	2 00@2 50
Pink Eye per bbl	3 50@4 00
Russets per bbl	1 75@2 00
Early Rose per bbl	10 00@12 00

SUGARS—N. O. sugars are in active demand with fair stocks. Prices are steady. We note sales 8 hhds N. O. sugar at 12@13c. We quote:

Choice	14 @14¼
Prime	13¼@13¾
Fully fair	13 @13¼
Fair	12¼@12¾
Common	11¼@11¾

REFINED SUGARS—Jobbers report a good demand, with ample stocks. We quote:

Hard standard	15¾@16¼
A's	15 @15¼
B's	14½@15¼
Extra C	15¼@15
Circle C	14¾@15
Yellow	12¾@14¼

ISLAND SUGARS—Stocks of Cuba and Porto Rico are light. Demerara is in good request and steady. We quote Demerara at 14¼@15¼c; Porto Rico at 12¾@15c; Cuba at 12¾@15c.

SPIRITS—The tone of the market is strong for the various descriptions, and dealers are well supplied. We quote cologne spirits at $1 10@1 15; pure spirits, proof, $1 06@1 10; foreign, Scotch, and Irish whiskies $6@8.

GINS—Domestic gin, $1 75@3 00; Voriot's Scheidam Schnapps, $1 25@1 30; Columbia, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins, $4 50@6.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 75@3; peach brandy, $4 50@6; apple brandy, $3 50@5; Catawba brandy, $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 75@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandy, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $2@3; New England rum, $2@2; foreign rums, $4 50@6.

WINES—Port wine, $3@2 50; sherry wine, $2@2 50; ginger wine, $1 45; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@12 per case.

APPLE BRANDY—Pure Kentucky brandy, 1 year old, $3@3 50; Kentucky new, $2 25@2 50; Tennessee and Indiana new, $2@2 25.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts are liberal and prices are steady. Dealers are paying 9@9½c for tallow, and the various grades of grease command 8@12c per lb.

TINNERS' STOCK—Prices are steady, with a good demand reported. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 50
I. X., 10x14	16 50
I. C., 14x20	14 75
I. X., 14x20	17 75
Block tin	46c
Lead	10¾c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—Stocks of the various qualities are ample to meet the demand, and prices are steady. We quote cider at $7@8; crab at $9@10; apple at $9@10; and pure cider at $11@12 per bbl.

WOODEN WARE—Prices are unchanged. We quote No. 1 tub, per doz, at $10 00@10 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@9 50; No. 3 do $7 50@8 00; buckets, painted, $2 15@2 25; cedar, iron-bound, $6@7; brass-bound, $8@12; churns, No. 1, $10 00; do No. 2, $9 50; do No. 3, $8 75; assorted $9 50; wash-boards, $2 40@2 60 per dozen; sieves, $1 90@2 25.

WINDOW GLASS—We have no change to note in our figures. The following are the card rates, with 10 to 15 per cent. off:

6x8 and 8x10	$4 00	14x14 and 14x24	$5 50
10x12 and 10x15	4 50	14x26 and 14x30	6 50
10x16 and 10x18	5 00	16x18 and 16x24	5 50
10x20 and 10x24	5 50	18x20 and 18x30	6 50
12x26 and 12x30	6 50	20x20 and 20x30	7 00

WHISKY—The market for raw whisky has shown more firmness, and sales are made at 95@96c, tax paid.

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been a fair trade in dry goods during the past week, and prices have undergone no quotable change of special importance. Heavy brown sheetings and shirtings are steady at previous quotations. Fine sheetings are a shade lower, and we quote down. Bleached are steady, with a slight decline on "Blackstone." Tickings are unchanged. Prints are steady, with ½ off prices are quotably unchanged. Dealers are now preparing for the spring trade, and will be fully prepared to meet, to the fullest extent, the wants of buyers. We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		High colors. No 58	80
G't Western	15	CANTON FLANNEL.	
Anchor	15	Hamilton brown	22
Penn Mills	15	Amoskeag	22½
Laurel Hill	15	PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Macon	14	Manchester	21
Tallassee	15	Imperial	21
Kennedale	15	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Annis	15	English	11 @12
Jewell	14½	Portland	10 @11
Osnaburgs, 7-8	18@21	DRESS GOODS.	
do 4-4	25	Leno Checks	30@37½
Pepperell E, fine	15	Grenadines	35@50
do R	14	Mozambiques	22½@50
do O	13	Crape Merets	37½@75
do N	12	Printed lawns	20@45
BLEACHED.		Solid colors	35 @45
Blackstone	15	PRINTS.	
Hope	15	Allens	12
Langdon, 36 inch	16	Amoskeag	11
do 34 inch	14	Cocheco	14
Lonsdale	17	Dunnels A	
Wamsutta	20	Lon. mourning	12
N. Y. Mills	22½	Merrimac D.	12
Pepperell 6-4	32	Pacific	12
do 7-4	37	Spragues frocks	12
do 9-4	49½	Victory	10
do 10-4	52½	Bedford	9
do 11-4	—	American	12
TICKINGS.		Arnolds	10@11
Conestoga, m'd	25	Dunnels	12
do extra	30	Hamilton	12
Everett	31	Lancaster	12
Falls City	27½	Merrimac W	14
do A	30	Richmonds	12
do A A	36	Spragues fancy	12
do A A A	35	Wamsutta	9
Minnehaha	40	CORSET JEANS.	
STRIPES.		Bates	14
Amoskeag	25	Pepperell	17½
Albany	22	Amoskeag	15@17
American	16	do satin	19
BROWN DRILLS.		SPOOL COTTON.	
Pepperell	18	Clark's 6-cord	90
Starz	18	do enameled	60
Winthrop	16	Stafford Bros	50
DENIMS.		Brooks	1 00
Ogden A brown	20	Green & Daniels	50
Albany blue	15	Stewart's	50
Amoskeag	28½	J. & P. Coats	90
GINGHAMS.		Hadley	80
Glasgow	17½	Willimantic, 6 cd.	90
Hartford	17	do enameled	50
Lancaster	18	Orr & McNaught	1 00
Scotch	27½@32	JEANS.	
WORSTED BRAIDS.		Kentucky	50@80
Common colors	80	Eastern	20@85

Louisville Drug Market.

We note a slight decline in gum opium, madder and quinine; with these exceptions, dealers, to whom our list of articles is submitted for correction, pronounce the market unchanged. Stocks are kept at the highest point of excellence, and dealers, as ever, are fully prepared to respond to the wants of the trade.

Alum	$ 5½@	6¼
Calomel, lb	1 00 @	1 10
Camphor, lb	90 @	95
Cochineal, lb	1 20 @	1 25
Chloroform, lb	1 40 @	1 50
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@	
Copperas, kegs, lb	3½@	
Cream Tartar, pure	48 @	50
Gum Opium, lb	13 00 @	13 25
Indigo, lb	1 00 @	1 75
Licorice, Calab, lb	45 @	48
Magnesia, crb., 2 oz., lb (Jennings)	46 @	48
Morphine, P. & W., oz	9 50 @	9 75
Madder, lb	20 @	21
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 50 @	2 60
Oil, Sweet, gal	1 35 @	1 50
Oil, Olive, gal	2 25 @	3 50
Oil, sperm, gallon	3 00 @	3 25
Oil, tanners', gallon	95 @	1 00
Oil, bergamot, pound	6 75 @	7 50
Oil, cassia, pound	4 25 @	4 50
Oil, lemon, pound	4 00 @	4 75
Quinine, P. & W., ounce	2 30 @	2 35
Rosin, bbl	3 75 @	6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	17 @	18
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	6½@	7
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	6 @	6¼
Soda, sal, pound	4½@	5
Soda, ash, pound	5½@	6
Salts, epsom, pound	5½@	
Snuff, maccaboy, pound	80 @	85
Snuff, Garrett's pack, gross	15 50 @	16 00
Snuff, Garrett's bottles, dozen	4 12½@	4 25
Sulphur, roll, pound	6 @	7
Saltpeter, commercial, pound	9 @	10½
Saltpeter, pure, pound	18 @	20
Turpentine, bbls, gallon	53 @	55
Turpentine, cans, gallon	55 @	60
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4½@	
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5 @	5½

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

Receipts of leaf tobacco during the week ending this evening, have been upon a more liberal scale, and the offerings at the auction warehouses have correspondingly increased. Prices have been well maintained, and the market closed firm for all grades.

The sales at the six auction warehouses for the week ending this evening, and for the current tobacco year, are as follows:

	Sales for the week.	Sales for the year.
Pickett House	[illegible]	982
Ninth-street House	126	[illegible]
Louisville House	121	859
Farmers' House	96	563
Boone House	68	463
Planters' House	5	195
	592	3,752

The offerings to-day amounted to 146 hhds, with rejection of bids on 2 hhds.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 50 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county manufacturing leaf at $16 and 22 50; 4 hhds Hart county common leaf at $9 60; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at $7 20; 4 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 75, 10 00, 9 00 and 8 80; 2 hhds Todd county lugs at $7 90 and 7 20; 5 hhds Larue co. lugs at $8 50, 7 30, 6 70 @20, 6 40; 5 hhds Henry co. leaf at $15 25, 11 75, 11 00, 9 00 and 8 50; 15 hhds Henry county frozen lugs at $7 30, 7 10, 5 30, 7 50, 8 80, 7 10, 3 50, 7 90, 7 40, 8 00, 8 75, 7 10, 6 20, 6 50 and 6 00; 2 hhds Franklin county leaf at $12 25 and 10 00; 4 hhds Marion county frozen at $6 70, 6 00, 4 50 and 4 25; 1 hhd Trimble county common leaf at $9 00; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $7 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county frozen at $5 80; 5 hhds Breckinridge county old leaf at $10 75, 10 75, 10 75, 10 75 and 10 75.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 33 hhds Daviess county frosted new lugs at $4 15, 5 70, 5 70, 5 90 and 6 60; 2 hhds Warren county old at $11 00 and 13 50; 26 hhds new, from Owen and Henry counties; 5 hhds mean frosted lugs at $4 40 and 5 90; 15 hhds lugs at $6 10 to 8 00; 6 hhds common leaf at $8 90 to 10 25.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 24 hhds Kentucky river tobacco at $3 25, 6 30, 5 80, 7 8?, 7 00, 5 30, 14 75, 8 20, 10 50, 7 40, 10 00, 5 30, 4 25, 4 30, 8 70, 4 50, 7 10, 13 00, 6 70, 6 10, 6 50, 5 25, 5 30, 8 60.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 21 hhds: 18 hhds frozen trash lugs and good lugs at $6 10, 6 20, 5 90, 6 60, 5 70, 5 20, 6 90, 6 90, 3 45, 6 00, 7 60, 7 40, 4 75, 7 40, 7 00, 8 00, 8 20, 8 30; 1 hhd old lugs at $8 00; 2 hhds common leaf, from Henry county, at $10 00, 10 00; 1 hhd Henderson county wrapper at $13 25.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 17 hhds: 11 hhds Owen and Henry county lugs and leaf at $7 90, 5 30, 5 70, 8 70, 7 30, 11 00, 6 50, 6 10, 3 50, 7 00, 5 80; 2 hhds Adair county lugs at 6 90@8 90; 1 hhd Trimble county at $8 90; 1 hhd Taylor county at $6 20; 1 hhd Mason county at $11 25.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market during the week has been quiet; this, however, has been largely owing to the inability of dealers to obtain railroad transportation to interior southern points, and as a consequence transactions have been restricted to the local demand with some shipments by river. Prices have been maintained, and the market closes steady.

MESS PORK—The market has been steady during the week, and dealers quote at $28@28 50 per bbl on orders, and $24@26 for rump pork.

BACON—Prices rule steady, and we quote at 16½@16¾c for clear sides, 16@16¼c for clear rib, and 13@13½c for shoulders. Hams are in fair demand, at 18¼@20c for plain and sugar-cured, packed and loose. Breakfast bacon is steady at 19@20c for sugar-cured.

BULK MEATS—We quote clear sides at 15¼c, clear rib sides at 15c, shoulders 11¼c. Bulk hams at 16c per lb.

LARD—Is steady at 17@17¼c, for prime tierce, and 18¼@18½c for prime keg.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—P. M.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent on call loans.

The bank statement is very favorable, showing another large gain in the legal reserve.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$260,324,271
do increase	731,513
Specie	40,475,714
do increase	1,021,711
Circulation	33,712,382
do decrease	91,439
Deposits	210,150,913
do increase	2,871,090
Legal-tenders	56,782,164
do increase	2,162,735

Sterling nominal at 8¾@9.

Gold steady; opening at 121¼, touching 121⅜@121⅜, and closing at 121¼@121⅜.

The gold clearances to-day were $37,000,000.

Exports for week $1,386,208.

Government bonds are firm.

Coupons '81	118⅝@118¾	Coupons '67	114⅜@114½
" '62	115⅞@116	Coupons '68	114⅜@114½
" '64	115⅜@115⅝	Ten-forties	112⅜@112½
" '65	115⅜@115½	Pacifics	111⅞@112

State securities are firmer.

Missouri	90½@	New Virginia	68 @
Old Tenn	55½@	Old N. Carolina	41½@
New Tenn	52½@	New N. Carolina	26 @
Old Virginia	60 @	Louisiana le 8s	64½@

Stocks dull and unsettled; New York Central, Rock Island and Adams Express are the exceptions and are firm. The Wabash, Northwestern and St. Joseph roads have given notice to the Stock Exchange of their intension to issue new stock or bonds as already published.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton	55½@ —	Michigan Cen'l	117½@ —
Cumberland	34½@	Lake Shore	94⅜@
Western U Tel	35¾@	Illinois Cen'l	136 @
Quicksilver	13¾@	Pittsburg	89⅜@
Mariposa	9½@	Northwestern	71⅜@
Do preferred	18⅝@	Do preferred	88⅛@
Hartford & E	8 @	Rock Island	113⅜@
Adams Ex	64 @	St. Paul	71⅞@
Wells & Fargo	20⅝@	Do preferred	86 @
Amer. Ex	37⅝@	To. & Wabash	52¼@
U. S. Ex	61⅝@	Do preferred	71 @
Pacific Mail	39⅞@	Terre Haute	20 @
N. Y. C. cons'd	93⅜@	Do preferred	36 @
Erie	24⅝@	Chicago & Alt	145 @
Do preferred	41 @	Do preferred	142 @
Harlem	138 @	Ohio and Mis	26⅞@
Do preferred	141 @	New Jersey C	96⅜@
Hudson scrip	91⅝@	St. Joe	108⅜@
Reading	97⅜@	C. C. and I. C.	18⅞@

Copper at Boston—Calumet 68; Copper Falls 5; Franklin & Hecla 8; Quincy 35.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$2,[illegible]
General merchandise	[illegible]
Sub-treasury balance, gold	$75,349,188
Currency	[illegible]
General balance	[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—P. M.

COTTON—Dull and lower; sales 900 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 6,061 bbls; market dull and declining; sales 3,600 bbls at $4 60@4 85 for superfine State and Western; $5 25@5 60 for extra State; $5 60@6 15 for extra Western; $5 [illegible] for white wheat extra; $5 [illegible]@6 25 for extra St. Louis, and $6 25@8 50 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet and lower; sales 250 bbls at $4 25@5.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Heavy sales; 250 bbls Western at 99c for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 6,318 bush; market dull and declining; sales of 2,800 bush at $1 15 for good No 2 spring; $1 20 for winter red and amber Western, and amber State; $1 25@1 30 for white California. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley dull and declining; sales 5,600 bush at 87c for 2-rowed State, and $1 13@1 15 for Canada West, the latter for very choice. Barley malt nominal; old dull; sales 500 bush State at $1. Receipts of corn 476 bush; market dull and drooping; sales of 17,800 bush at 95@98c for new mixed Western; 95@98c for new yellow Jersey. Receipts of oats 4,125 bush; market heavy and dull; sales of 31,000 bush at 55c for Western, and 56@58c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull; Carolina 6@7c. Coffee dull. Sugar dull; sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 10c. Molasses dull; sales 600 bbls New Orleans at 70@80c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 16½@17c for crude, and 31½@31¾c for refined.

HOPS—Quiet at 18@25c.

WOOL—Firm; sales 300,000 lbs at 43@51c for domestic fleece, 35@45c for pulled.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole firm at 29@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande.

COAL—Quiet.

METALS—Sheathing copper steady at $32. Ingot copper firm at 22@22½c for Baltimore and Lake Superior. Pig iron steady; sales at $33@34 for Scotch, and $30@35 for American. Bar iron quiet at $82 50 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails dull at 4½@4¾c for cut, 6½@7c for clinch and 25@30c for horse shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales of 610 bbls at $27@27 50 for new mess and $24@25 for prime; $24@25 25 for prime mess; also 1,500 bbls new mess, seller February, March and April, at $26 75@27 12. Beef steady; sales of 270 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess, and $14@17 50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef quiet; sales of 140 tcs at $25@28 for prime mess, and $27@30 for India mess. Beef hams dull; sales 100 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut meats steady; sales 230 pkgs at 11½@12c for shoulders and 14½@16½c for hams. Middles quiet but steady. Dressed hogs firmer at 11½@12c for Western. Lard a shade lower; sales of 325 tierces at 15¾@16½c for steam and 17@17¼c for kettle rendered; also 750 tierces steam, seller March, at 16¼c.

BUTTER—Steady at 19@35c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet at 16@18c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool nominally unchanged.

LATEST—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull; there is no decided change.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and nominal at $1 15@1 18 for No 2 spring, and $1 25@1 30 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominal at 85@90c. Oats dull at 55c for Western. Corn lower and very dull at 85@90c for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bacon in limited request and unchanged. Lard quiet but steady; prime steam, 16¼c bid for February and 16¾c asked [illegible]

EGGS—Quiet at [illegible] for fresh.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

The market remains quiet and it is difficult to move any line of goods unless there is some concession in rates, but holders are indifferent about selling unless at full prices, hoping that after the 1st proximo business will revive. Heavy brown sheetings are firm at 16@16½c for the best brands. Lawrence D are advanced to 15½c; Atlantic L bring 14c; Indian Orchard N N 15c; Allendale 9-4 45c; do 10-4 50c; Great Falls E 16c; Dwight C 12½c; Bedford R 9½@10c. Hope bleached muslins sell at 14½@15c; Lonsdale at 18½@11c. Amoskeag blue denims are advanced to-day from 29 to 30c; Pearl River from 28 to 29c. Prints are in moderate request at 12c for Lancaster and Oriental, and 12½c for Pacifics, Richmonds and all first-class makes, but a whole lot of trashy stuff is selling all the way from 8 to 11½c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan 29—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady at $3 75@4 50 for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand and 1c lower; sales No 1 at 90c; No 2 at 80@80½c, closing at 79¾@80c; this afternoon No 2 dull at 80@80½c cash and seller February. Corn quiet and ½c lower; sales No 2 at 71@73c and new 54@56c, closing at 70¾@71c for No 2; this afternoon No 2 nominally 70½c. Oats quiet and ½@¾c lower; sales No 2 at 38¾@39½c, closing at 38¾@39c. Rye quiet and 1c lower, closing dull at 69@70c for strictly fresh No 2. Barley more active; sales of No 2 at 80c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at 91½@92½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork 25c lower; $26 25@26 50 cash and $27 for seller March. Lard quiet at 15¾@16c cash and 15¾@16c for seller March. Meats dull; buyers and sellers apart at the close; the asking prices were 10½c for shoulders, 13¼c for rough sides, 13½c for short ribs loose and 14c boxed; hams nominal at 14c for green and 14¾@15c for sweet-pickled.

HOGS—Dressed hogs fairly active and firmer at $10@10 67½, closing firm at $10 25 for light, and $10 50@10 60 for heavy weights. Live active and 10@15c higher; $8 65@8 90 for common and light, $8 90@9 12½ for fair to good, $9 20@9 50 for good to extra choice.

CATTLE—Quiet and 25@35c lower; $4@5 for butchers, $5 25@6 40 for fair to good steers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—6,277 bbls flour, 26,860 bush wheat, 2,740 bush corn, 20,000 bush oats, 2,948 bush rye, 4,178 bush barley, 13,662 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—6,425 bbls flour, 4,638 bush wheat, 12,657 bush corn, 4,352 bush oats, 814 bush rye, 2,335 bush barley, 3,542 hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29—P. M.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand but prices are unchanged; family $5 25@5 50; extra $4 75@5 00.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; red winter $1 10@1 12; receipts light and the stock here is small. Corn dull at 74@75c for ear. Oats unchanged at 50@56c. Rye 85@90c and steady. Barley steady; spring $1 10@1 20; winter $1 25@1 30.

COTTON—Unchanged, but the market is less firm; middling 24½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 95c; buyers contend for lower rates.

HOGS—Higher, owing to light receipts; all sold at $8 90@9 75; receipts 650 head.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork held at $27@27 25. Bulk meats 11c, 14c and 14½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Bacon held at 12½@12¾c for shoulders, and 15¾@16c for clear rib and clear sides on the spot; to come out of smoke ½c higher asked; the quantity of bacon smoked, ready for delivery is small. Lard dull; 15¼@15¾c for steam, and 16¼c for kettle; no sales.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull and drooping; New Orleans 11@13¼c. Coffee unchanged at 18@24c. Molasses firm at 75@78c for New Orleans.

OILS—Linseed dull at 90c. Lard $1 43@1 45.

PETROLEUM—30@33c for refined.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—121¼ buying.

GREEN MEATS—Dull; shoulders 10c, sides 12¼c, and hams 13¼@14¼c, the latter rate for light.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29—P. M.

TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet at 24½@24¾c.

HEMP—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Low grades are scarce and wanted, and medium and best grades quiet; fall superfine $4 10@4 35; extra $4 45@4 90; double extra $4 85@5 25; triple extra $5@6; family $6 25@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and rather easier; No 1 spring $1 10@1 15; choice $1 20@1 25. Corn weak at 60@61½c for mixed in bulk, 71@74c for white do; choice mixed sacked 76c; yellow 76@77c; prime to fancy white 82½@87c. Oats heavy and drooping at 48@49c in bulk; 53@55c sacked. Barley dull at $1 45 for choice fall. Rye, small sales choice at 82½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at 94c.

GROCERIES—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, small sales at $27@27 50, and held firmly at the latter. Dry-salt meats jobbing at 10¼c for shoulders, 14¼@14½c for clear rib sides and 15c for clear sides. Bacon, small sales of shoulders at 12½c, clear rib 16c and clear sides 16¼c. Lard quiet at 16@16½c.

CATTLE—Active for the best grades; prices range at 2¾@6½c.

HOGS—Inactive at $8 50@9 25; packed to date 225,934 head, against 231,327 last year.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,400 bbls, corn 13,700 bush, oats 8,750 bush, barley 400 bush, hogs 950 head.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Nominally ¼ lower; middling upland 23¾c. Sales 7,200 bales. Receipts 4,477 bales. Exports 5,668 bales.

FLOUR—Easier at $5 25@6 12.

CORN—Firmer at $1 05@1 10.

BRAN—$1 35.

HAY—Lower at $28 00.

BACON—Dull and easier; shoulders 14c; rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18¾c; hams 18½@19½c.

LARD—Keg 18c; tierce 16½@16¾c.

SUGAR—Dull; prime 11¼@11¾c.

MOLASSES—68@70c.

COFFEE—Firmer; fair 15½@15¾c; prime 17¼@17¾c.

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—121½.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 31½; sight drafts on New York ⅛@¼ discount.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Market quiet at 24½c. Receipts 1,252 bales; exports 373 bales.

FLOUR—Superfine $5@5 25.

GRAIN—Corn 90c. Oats 70c.

HAY—$25@26.

BRAN—$24@25.

PROVISIONS—Lard 17@18c. Mess pork $28@28 50. Bulk shoulders 11¾@12c; sides 15¾c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29—P. M.

FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine $4 75@5.

GRAIN—Wheat dull at $1 30@1 40. Corn, white $1@1 02; yellow 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $29. Bacon quiet; rib sides 16½@16¾c; shoulders 13@13½c; hams 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 99c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.

FLOUR—Firm but the demand is limited.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania red $1 25@1 28. Rye unchanged. Corn steady; new yellow 88@92c; mixed 86c. Oats dull at 53@55c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude 21½c, and refined 30¼c.

PROVISIONS—Small business; mess pork $28. Lard 17@17½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 97@98c for wood and $1 for iron bound.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 29.

COTTON—Market quiet and prices lower; low middling 23¼c; good ordinary 22c. Stock on hand 3,250 bales.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

DeBard, &c., vs. Dawson's administrator, Carter; affirmed.

Bashaw vs. Humston, &c., Oldham; affirmed.

Weber vs. Minor, Jefferson; reversed.

Weber vs. Prather, Jefferson; reversed.

Cawein vs. Browinski, Jefferson; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, January 25, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McCord vs. Minor et al., Fleming; affirmed.

McAfee et al. vs. Baldwin, &c., Mercer; affirmed.

McCulloch vs. Mulholland, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

McDowell vs. McDowell, Bullitt; affirmed.

Ba[illegible] vs. Rehm, Jefferson; reversed.

Pendleton's executor vs. Pendleton's administrator, &c., Todd; affirmed.

Ward vs. Preston's executor, Johnson; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Patterson, &c., vs. Halcomb, Garrard; affirmed.

Burch vs. Keene et al., Scott; reversed.

Commonwealth vs. Cromwell's administrator, &c., Hickman; affirmed.

Gray, &c., vs. McDowell, &c., Washington; reversed.

Arbegust vs. Arbegust, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Herndon vs. Lancaster's administrator, &c., Franklin; affirmed.

Lancaster's administrator vs. Dixon and wife, Franklin; affirmed.

Bryant, &c., vs. Pottinger, &c., Larue; reversed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Lewis, &c., vs. Hawkins, Washington; reversed.

Hopkins, &c., vs. Murphy & Co., Jefferson; affirmed on original and dismissed on cross-appeal.

Nippert vs. Nippert, &c., Louisville Chancery; reversed.

Curd vs. Jennings, Mercer; affirmed.

Rutledge vs. Farrar, Jefferson; affirmed.

Weathers vs. Bullock, &c., Spencer; affirmed.

Bell vs. Hendrix, &c., Fleming; affirmed.

Hall vs. Lewis, Shelby; affirmed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Norman vs. Norman, &c., Louisville Chancery; affirmed.

Greenwell vs. Humphrey, Nelson; affirmed.

Lancaster vs. Sullivan, Daviess; affirmed.

Dawson, &c., vs. Gee, Trigg; affirmed.

Haupt vs. Pillaiuga, Jefferson; reversed.

Jones' administrator vs. Vanarsdall &c., Mercer; reversed.

Arbegust vs. Arbegust, Louisville Chancery; motion to allow mandate to issue overruled.

Butts vs. Pearce, Fleming;

Alsobrook, &c., vs. Canada, &c., Livingston; petitions for rehearing overruled.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29, 1870.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Campbell, &c., vs. Clay, &c., Nicholas; reversed.

Hawthorn, &c., vs. Root, &c., Kenton; reversed.

Wise vs. Shaw, Anderson; affirmed.

Wood vs. Morgan, Barren; reversed.

Melone, &c., vs. Garmon, Metcalfe; affirmed.

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MARRIED.

McLIN—YEAR—In Princeton, Ky., on the morning of the 18th inst., by Rev. J. Hawthorn, D. D., JOHN J. McLIN, Esq., to Miss CARRIE YEAR, all of Princeton.

KIRK—MAXWELL—By the same, on the 19th inst., in Caldwell county, Ky., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ALEX. KIRK, of Leavenworth City, Kansas, to Miss BETTIE JANE, second daughter of Newton Maxwell, Esq.

McGILL—WATERS—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. L. Spalding, Mr. DAVID T. McGILL to Miss HATTIE M. WATERS, all of this city.

DIED.

McCONNELL—In this city, on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, 247 West Walnut street, after a brief illness, Mrs. MARY E. L. McCONNELL, 30 years of age, wife of Mr. John McConnell.

FITCH—Jan. 28, at Jeffersonville, Ind., whilst on a visit to her nephew, Edw. W. Fitch, Miss JULIA A. FITCH, sister of Rev. C. W. Fitch, D. D., U. S. A.

COLVIN—On the 29th inst., Miss MELINDA COLVIN.

CRAIG—In this city, on the 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of Mrs. E. Bradshaw, JOHN CRAIG, in the 63d year of her age.

POPE—On Wednesday morning, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock, HOWARD J., infant son of Edward J. and Cora O. Pope, aged 3 months.

NICHOLAS—Of paralysis, at 7 o'clock in the evening of January 26, COL. THOMAS P. NICHOLAS, in the 37th year of his age.

IRVIN—On Friday, the 28th inst., at 4 o'clock A. M., AMELIA JANE IRVIN, wife of Capt. Jas. F. Irvin, aged 39 years.

GROVES—In this city, on the 29th of January, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Capt. Wm. Whitlow, her son-in-law, of paralysis, Mrs. ELIZABETH GROVES, aged 68 years.

BARNES—At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, at the residence of her husband, Jonathan Barnes, corner of Buchanan and Franklin streets, Mrs. ELEANOR BARNES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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General Paez, the distinguished liberator of Venezuela, says he has used them as his only medicine for thirty years, with the most satisfactory results.

For Costiveness, Dyspepsia, and as a family medicine they are unrivalled.

Daniel I. Tenney, Esq., Astor House, New York, cured by Brandreth's Pills of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other means used had failed.

A gentleman, whose father died of consumption at 26 years, was also attacked, when about 21, with the disease. He had cough, night sweats, and general debility. Doctors recommended cod liver oil, but he wasted away. At last he determined to use Brandreth's Pills. In two months they made him a sound man.

ja31 deod&weow1m

The Infirmities of Age.

Decrepitude is the natural accompaniment of old age, but it may be ameliorated, and the period of entire helplessness long postponed by the judicious use of a healthful stimulant. Physicians, fully aware of this fact, usually recommend moderate stimulation when the strength and vigor of maturity have been suspended by the feebleness and prostration which are the inevitable results of declining years. Port wine, gin, brandy, and other liquors are often prescribed by medical men for aged persons, but the impulse which fermented and distilled liquors give to the circulation, and the energy they seem to impart, is transitory, unless the alcoholic principle is modified and qualified by the presence of medicinal tonics and invigorants. Of all the combinations of diffusive stimuli with the juices of herbs, roots and barks that have ever been administered to the aged and infirm, with the view of sustaining their waning strength, cheering their drooping spirits, and relieving the aches and pains to which they are subjected, none has been found so efficacious, so agreeable, and so permanent in its effects as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The difference between the effect of the bitters and that of a mere excitant however pure, is the same as between a sudden and momentary application of excessive force to a given purpose, and the result of a steady, continuous application of exactly the requisite amount of force to the same end. The mere spirit of physical energy produced by a dram (and which is always succeeded by corresponding depression) never yet benefitted any man or woman suffering from physical decay. A cordial like Hostetter's Bitters, at once soothing and invigorating, is the remedial agent required.

ja31 deod&wl

GRANT & PROSPERITY.

Business revives under the new regime. Other than general causes have, however, given a tremendous impetus to the sale of

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

The chemists have come out in two leading scientific journals against the lead and sulphur poisons FOR THE HEAD (for that is their proper designation), with which the country is infested, while Dr. Chilton, the first analytical chemist in America, announces to the world that

Cristadoro's Dye is Utterly Poisonless.

And that he KNOWS IT TO BE SO, because he has analyzed it.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. ja15 deod&weow1m

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

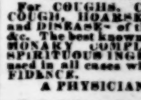
FOR RENT OR SALE—THE KENNEDY PLACE—10 miles from Louisville, near Shelbyville pike. Land good—all been in clover two years. Large comfortable house. Good improvements generally. Apply to Mrs. OLIVE MOLER KENNEDY, Jeffersontown, Ky. ja27 d3&w1*

GEORGE C. MILLER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES,
CINCINNATI, O.

Send for book of styles. ja12 d6-fe1 d6-mh1 d6&w1m

Plantation for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Phillips county, Ark., made at the April term for 1869, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the door of the old clerk's office, in the city of Helena, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, the plantation known as the Craig Place, on the Mississippi river, 8 miles below Helena, comprising 4,619 acres of land, of which 1,000 acres are cleared. This is one of the best places in the bottom, and sufficiently improved for successful cultivation. There is a fine steam engine of 30-horse power, with saw-mill, grist-mill, and cotton gins, good gin house, cabins for laborers, &c. ARTHUR THOMPSON,
ja25 d6&w1 As Adm'r Jno. A. Craig, dec'd.



$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. B. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent. de10 d&w6m

CANCERS! CANCERS!

Dr. W. C. Couden

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,
135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

no24 W&Sa&w6m

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Main St., Louisville
DEALERS IN
Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.

We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE,

Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by ALL FIRST-CLASS Saddlers. fe19 3SW&weow1y

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

The Darien Ship Canal.

The departure of the Government expedition to survey the route of this great work gives positive proof of the commencement of an undertaking which, if successful, will make wonderful changes in the commercial and marine interests of the world. The officers in charge of the surveying party are men of intelligence, capacity and energy. They will leave nothing undone to obtain any information that will be of value as relating to the route of the canal. No difficulty is anticipated in obtaining from the Colombian Congress the passage of a bill granting the right of way. The report of the officer commanding the expedition, after he shall have completed the surveys named in his instructions, will be a very interesting document, and, in the meanwhile, the progress of his party will attract unusual interest.

The Polygamic Mania.

The deluded women of Utah have actually met in convention and passed a series of resolutions, which were evidently prompted by their husbands, favoring polygamy, and denouncing the recent legislative action of the Government in reference to Utah. The many speeches delivered and the resolutions passed all bear the mark of having been prepared by the tyrannical wretches who are pursuing their sinful life and violating the very spirit of our social laws in Utah. This Mormon question is rapidly assuming proportions which will force it upon the immediate consideration of Congress. The farcical forbearance of permitting in this country such a shameful disregard of all moral and Christian law has now become no longer a virtue, and the question of polygamy must be disposed of. The dissensions in the Mormon church are still developing. Many of the most influential men among them are opposed to polygamy, and if the Government will only stretch forth its strong arm in time, the relations of Utah with the General Government may yet be amicably settled.

Rowdyism.

The comments and accounts of the visit of Prince Arthur with which the Northern press is filled exhibit a lamentable want of decency and propriety. The swarms of seedy, drunken Bohemians who have followed him like hyenas have flooded the country with the most disgusting and impertinent personal details. It does not seem to have occurred to these vagabonds that the Prince was simply here as a private gentleman, and therefore entitled to respect, and not in any official capacity, and that all of the low doings and abuse gratuitously indulged in will only serve to mortify all right-thinking people. If this visit of Prince Arthur is to be taken as a criterion, it seems that it is impossible for a man of any rank to come among us without being subject to the espionage and blackguardism of a herd of "Jenkinses," his privacy invaded and his visit turned into a show. It is nothing in the eyes of these nasty, beggarly penny-a liners that the Prince conducts himself with quietness and strict propriety. He is annoyed and intruded upon at every turn by the most pushing and impudent class of literary loafers to be found outside of a prison.

The Way the Money Goes.

From all accounts Washington is a gay place this winter. What with balls, dinners, lunches, and what not, the extravagance and display in dress and equipage were never before equaled. The President and his Cabinet and certain Senators are living in a style of imperial luxury which the paltry salaries they receive do not begin to warrant. There is no difficulty in ascertaining where the money comes from to support all of this magnificence. The President's salary would not pay his wife's millinery and confectionery bills. The carriages and horses in the stables of the White House could not be bought for his year's salary. The insignificant pay of the different Secretaries is not equal to their mode of life. The same may be said of most of the office-holding gentry. They are all living beyond their legitimate incomes, and sober folks cannot but think that the over-taxed people are paying, through the taxes, for the music, oysters, boned turkeys, salads, sweetmeats, wines, and flowers required every night in the "upper circles" of the capital. All is not "lovely" when a Secretary gets eight and spends twenty thousand a year. No wonder the investigation of the gold ring corruption brings to view so much executive shame. The capital is, indeed, an Augean stable.

Hotel Life.

Miss Seymour has written a book called "Home the Basis of the State," in which she comments severely upon the tendency of American families to shirk the duties and cares of housekeeping, by living in hotels for years at a time, and frequently for a lifetime. There is a vast amount of good sense in the arguments she uses, but the misfortune is that the people who might be benefited by it are not likely to see it, and are still less likely to read it. To the credit of the men be it said, that as a class they strongly object to the publicity, frivolity, aimlessness and tittle-tattle of hotel life. They like the privacy, respectability and independence of their own homes, and generally fight manfully against breaking up their establishments when their wives, growing tired of the monotony of the domestic hearth, impelled by vanity or love of excitement, not unfrequently tired of trying to regulate a household properly with inefficient or dishonest servants, paint in glowing colors the delights of life at a hotel, and insist on making the exchange. Very often the experiment is made, and in a few months one of two things happens—either the head of the family becomes wearied to death of his surroundings, of the everlasting bustle and clatter in the dining-room; of the groups of women who gossip all day long in his wife's room, and could not be kept out by anything short of the small-pox or a red-hot poker; of seeing his children shut up in one or two dismal corridors from morning until night; of being stared at; of having his sneeze shake the whole building; everything he says or does misrepresented; his wife mixed up in a dozen silly squabbles, and his whole comfort effectually destroyed—when a man of refinement has arrived at this stage of disgust, he shuts his ears to entreaties and goes back to his own vine and fig-tree. On the other hand, when a man is either too absorbed in the mad race for the almighty dollar to know or care what occurs outside of his business, or is compelled, by force of circumstances, to endure what he dislikes, he gradually ceases to care for the quiet routine of home life; is content to barely know his children by sight; to gulp three hurried meals each day, and to spend, on the whole, as satisfactory an existence as though he had lived all those years at a railway station.

Window Gardening.

There are many grand sights in London to which the attention of strangers is called, from the tower to Tussaud's wax-works; but a very homely one which needs neither advertisements nor guides, can be seen without giving the inevitable shilling which is the open sesame to all places of interest in England, and charms all eyes—that is the flowers in the windows, from the gay brilliant masses of colors that glow under the striped awnings of Belgravia or May Fair, to the "morning glory" vines which are carefully trained over the window frames of the dullest, dingiest tenement houses—or the single scarlet fuschia which gives a cheerful, pleasant air to the humblest cottage in the suburbs of the mighty Babylon. Who can properly estimate the good done to body and mind by encouraging a pure refining taste of this kind among the classes which are beset by so many base, degrading influences, held in a bitter bondage of misery and poverty, and surrounded by the dirt and gloom of such quarters of large cities? There is a society in London which gives rewards and directions with this end in view, and their annual flower show is one of the most hopeful, prettiest sights imaginable. They are trying to substitute a healthful natural interest for the artificial, hurtful dissipations which have hitherto served to aid the poor to forget, rather than to endure, the evils of their dreary struggle for existence. That there is a vast fund of innocent enjoyment in window gardening is proved by the care which is lavished upon delicate plants by overworked seamstresses and laboring men whose every moment is precious. Even those dreariest of abodes, the alms-house and hospital, are cheered, brightened and altered in aspect by the verbenas, fuschias, heliotropes, roses and mignonette reared by the inmates, and it is touching to see the simple, genuine pleasure afforded by them. "Picciola" was not a greater source of interest and happiness to the lonely prisoner than these plants are to the objectless, friendless, homeless old men and women congregated in various asylums; and Boston is the first city in America which has endeavored to do something more for these miserable waifs than merely to satisfy their physical wants, an association having been formed there similar to those which have already accomplished so much in London. It is to be hoped that numbers of these societies will spring into existence in all our large cities.

A LETTER from Gottingen says: "Ladies here are surprised at woman's position in America, and quite shocked at the modern idea of woman's rights. That a gentleman should give up to a lady his seat in a crowded house or public conveyance is an astonishment to them—they never heard of such a thing in Germany. Wives carry garments and packages for their husbands, and not husbands for their wives. Married women expect their husbands to spend their evenings at the club or museum, the coffee-house or beer-house, instead of being society for them and making home attractive. It is perfectly proper for a young lady to go home alone through the streets in the evening—it would be highly improper for a young gentleman to accompany her."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

HARRY PLACIDE, the veteran actor, is dead.

A GOTHAM wit calls the blondes the pale of society.

THE President wears his policy on his sleeve for Dawes to peck at.

OLD maids are described as "embers from which the sparks have fled."

LORD BROUGHAM once said that the semicolon never had full justice done to it.

PRINCE ARTHUR put a guinea into the contribution plate on Sunday in Washington.

DAWES, according to the Philadelphia Telegraph (Radical), is "a cowardly assassin."

PATTI-CAUX, it is said, intends to retire from the stage for a year or eighteen months.

MISS OLYMPIA BROWN, Esq., says that no man who smokes should be allowed to marry.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S Abyssinian expedition has been heard from up to January 1st. It had reached the head-waters of the Nile.

BRIGHAM'S Mormons are becoming excited, and declare that they will die before the Gentiles shall interfere with their institutions.

A LONDON crowd was "greatly amused when the carriages of a wedding party were blocked in a narrow street by two loads of cradles and baby wagons.

A LITTLE English girl thought the Spinsters must be a very large family. She heard in church almost every Sunday that some of them were going to be married.

A CRITIC, speaking of Carlotta Patti's vocalism, says: "We hang upon every word." "This is a proof of the lady's remarkable power of execution," remarks a contemporary.

THE St. Louis representative at the Ecumenical Council is classed in the official list as coming "from one of the ends of the earth," along with the prelates of Port Natal and the Cannibal Islands.

PRESIDENT Woolsey, in an article on divorce in Hearth and Home, says the nation is running into abstractions, and is losing the idea of womanhood, and that we ought not to destroy the ideal of woman and of the wife in endeavoring to enforce woman's political equality with man.

ANNA GARESCHNA, a young girl at Kieff, in Russia, rescued recently seven children from a burning house which none of the firemen dared to enter. The Emperor, upon hearing of her heroism, sent her a thousand silver roubles, and the Empress presented her with a valuable necklace.

THE Dublin Evening Mail states that the Rev. J. C. M'Causland, rector of Clonmore, near Drogheda, has received notice of the late Mr Peabody having bequeathed him a sum of £2,000, in consideration of the "pleasure" with which Mr. Peabody has perused a treatise of his on "The Hope of Israel."

GOTTSCHALK is thus sketched by the Boston Post: "His music partakes of the character of the man. It is sensuous, brilliant, dreamy with sentimental langor and coruscating with gorgeous effects. None of his compositions possess that depth of thought and expression which can make them great. But he was a master of the piano."

IN constructing a new street in Paris, a cemetery used in the days of the first revolution has been uncovered. Among other human remains was found a remarkably beautiful head of a woman, in a wonderful state of preservation. The fair hair still adhering to the skull bears the *coiffure* in fashion in 1793-94, with twisted and powdered tresses.

THE London Postoffice Directory has just been issued. In the commercial department the Smith family count up to about 1,600; the Browns are about 800; the Joneses rather a large number; the Whites are 450; the Greens 350; the Knights and Days about 200 each; the Johnsons and Johnstons over 600; the Robertses and Robinsons 400; the Thomsons 500; the Turners 400; the Woods 400; and the Wards 300.

GIRLS are respectfully requested to go West by a careful investigator, who gives statistics to prove that in Ohio there are 40,500 more men than women; in Michigan, 40,000; in California, 143,000, and in other States similar proportions. On the contrary, New England has an excess of women. In Massachusetts there are 36,000 more women than men; in Rhode Island, 6,000, and in Connecticut, 7,800.

IT HAS leaked out, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that Mr. Charles Sumner has earned some sort of fame as a financier very cheaply. It is said that a gentleman long connected with the Treasury Department, and who knows all about every loan negotiated by the United States, drafted the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sumner. Before being submitted the bill passed the separate revision and consideration of the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Henry C. Cooke, and Jay Cooke, and the informant goes on to say that he saw the argument of Mr. Sumner's speech, made up in the handwriting of one of the gentlemen above named."

SISTER SARAH KIMBALL thus expressed herself at the recent meeting of the Mormon women in Utah: "We are loyal citizens of the United States. We have been faithful and true to the standard raised for our liberties. We are faithful to the Constitution. My grandfathers fought in the Revolution. My great uncle was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. I pray that the principles and the spirit of God that are with us may be extended to Washington, that our Chief Magistrate may feel the spirit of this audience and of our disgust and contempt of the movement made for our destruction."

GEN. THOS. H. TAYLOR, says the Mobile Register, "is about leaving Mobile, to take charge of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, in his native State, Kentucky. Gen. Taylor's generosity of disposition, his fine social qualities and true manliness of character have endeared him to a host of friends here, and they view his departure from Mobile with sincere regret. He will carry away with him not only the kind remembrance of the many firm friends that love and esteem him, but their best wishes for his success and happiness in his new home and vocation. Capt. Ellison, of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, could not have made a better selection for agent of his company in Kentucky, where Gen. Taylor is so generally known and universally esteemed."

THE New York Post, a high authority, thus discusses surnames: "A considerable number of surnames are patronymic in the strict sense of the word, *i. e.* terms derived from the name of a father or ancestor. Roberts and Richards, as well as Robert*son* and Richard*son*, meant the son of Robert and Richard. We have three Celtic patronymic prefixes; the Gaelic *Mac*, the Irish *O*, and the Welch *Ap*. The last is usually contracted, as in Powell and Bevan for *Ap*-Howell and *Ap*-Evan. Brown*ing* was the son of Brown, *Fitz*roy the son of a king. The name of Fitzgeorge is now borne by the sons of an English royal duke, whose inclination was to marry their mother, but whose royal blood rendered a legal connection impossible. The eccentric pronunciations of several surnames have been modified or disused in America. Like the word clerk, Derby, Berkley and Kerr are commonly pronounced here as they are spelt; and the usage of the middle classes in England is going in the same direction. But, sanctioned by fashion, sufficient anomalies remain, at least in the latter country, for the bewilderment and despair of foreigners. Leveson-Gower and Cholmondeley, the family names of the Duke of Sutherland and Marquis of Cholmondeley, are pronounced *Looson-Gore* and *Chumley*; the Earls of Beauchamp and Abergravenny are respectively called *Becham* and *Abergenny*. Marjoribanks is properly sounded *Marchbanks*; Marlborough, *Maulboro'*; Colquhoun, *Cohoon*; Farquharson, *Farkarson*; Knollys, *Knowles*; Mainwaring, *Mannering*; de Ros, *de Roos*; Crichton, *Criton*, &c. Nor are such vagaries of pronunciation confined to surnames. Cirencester is called *Cicester*; Greenwich, *Grinnich*; Marylebone, *Marribon*; while Magdalen and Caius Colleges become *Maudlin* and *Keys* in the mouths of the Oxford and Cambridge students.

PRINCE ARTHUR is described by the Boston Post as the perfect picture of an English "swell," exactly as represented by the late John Leech in the pages of the London Punch. His whiskers are of the long blonde kind, full, wavy, and abundant. His features are rather sharp than otherwise; his nose is aquiline, and in stature, though rather above the medium hight, he yet bears a strong resemblance to his brother, the Prince of Wales. His dress smacks of St. James street, London (not St. James street, Montreal), and he has the precise, gentlemanlike, correct appearance of those loungers in Hyde Park, who ogle the ladies over the railing of Rotten Row, or hold sly converse with pretty Anonymas in pretty broughams. To particularize, he wore an olive-green broadcloth surtout, dark pantaloons, a standing collar, light scarf, and on his head a black silk hat was rakishly cocked; gloves and cane completed his whole get-up. He appears to have a careless, easy, affable way about him that seems natural and not assumed. All the members of his suite are nobs of the first water. Col. Elphinstone is a man of the highest fashion, of large fortune, a fast liver, and well known in London and Montreal for gallantry, prodigality and courage. He is a cool duelist, a good soldier and a thorough-paced man of the world. In point of looks he is as prepossessing as the Prince himself, and as royal in air and bearing; but of course yields in birth. Not so tall as the Prince he is more foppish in his dress, his eye is black and piercing, his beard and moustache dark and full. The balance of the party were ordinary-looking enough and the odor of royalty vanished with their presence. Four liveried footmen, regular Jeameses, of the true Yellow plush breed, brought up the rear. Nothing could be more gorgeous and impressive than their appearance in blazing livery, hair-powdered, calves of prodigious size, full-whiskered, pompous, imperturbable and scornful."

MR. PRENTICE'S FUNERAL.

The Skies are Draped in Mourning.

Crowds Throng the Streets and Follow the Illustrious Dead to Cave Hill.

Action of the Kentucky Legislature.

Resolutions of the Regents of the Kentucky School of Medicine.

The Religious Ceremonies.

&c., &c., &c.

Yesterday, the day appointed for the funeral of Mr. Prentice, was ushered in with a cold and disagreeable rain which poured down incessantly from daylight to dark. Nevertheless it did not hinder the thousands of Mr. Prentice's friends from paying the last tribute of respect to his memory.

IN STATE AT MASONIC TEMPLE.

The remains lay in state at Masonic Temple from 9 to 1 o'clock, and, notwithstanding the very inclement weather, not less than fifteen thousand persons visited them. There was a continual throng of ladies and gentlemen. The hall in which the remains lay was draped in mourning and the coffin was beautifully decorated with flowers. Thousands who had known the illustrious dead in life thronged around the coffin to take a last view of the remains, and almost every one remarked on the singular appearance of the features. Mr. Prentice looked much younger in death than he did a few weeks before, when he walked the streets in excellent health. The long beard which he has allowed to grow since the death of Mrs. Prentice was only slightly sprinkled with gray, no wrinkles were visible on the forehead or face, and with the exception of the sunken eyes and emaciated cheeks the corpse would have been taken for that of a person not more than forty or forty-five years of age. One sad and general remark was that the noble expression which lit up Mr. Prentice's face had been lost in death. This was the result of emaciation caused by the severe spell of sickness which preceded his death. Many affecting incidents occurred at the coffin, but the most touching of all was that of a lady, unrecognized by any then present, who came in, gazed a moment on the still, pale face, and then, removing some withered flowers that lay in a wreath over the breast of the deceased, dropped a newly opened rose there, and, bursting into tears, turned and passed away. It was an expression of true affection, and caused tears to come to the eyes of every one present. No one knew the lady, and she came and went so quietly and unostentatiously that few even ventured to inquire.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The remains were taken from the hall to Christ's church at 2 o'clock under escort of the Masonic fraternity. The following were the pall-bearers:

Gov. T. E. Bramlette,
Dr. J. W. Benson,
Capt. Z. M. Sherley,
John L. Kirby,
W. N. Haldeman,
Hon. H.W. Bruce,
Hon. Hamilton Pope,
Benj. Casseday, Esq.,
Hon. W. F. Bullock,
G. W. Griffin,
Philip Doerr,
Dr. T. W. Colescott.

The following gentlemen were among those appointed as pall-bearers, but were kept away by the weather: W. F. Barret, Fortunatus Cosby, Dr. T. S. Bell, Isaac Everett, Henry Pirtle, and Jos. H. Bunce.

Arriving at the church, the beautiful Episcopal burial service was gone through with. Meeting the remains at the door, the rector, Rev. James Craik, preceded them up the aisle, repeating:

I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die.—[St. John, xi, 25, 26.

I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another.—[Job. xix, 25, 26, 27.

We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the Name of the Lord.—[I. Tim., vi, 7. Job, i, 21.

Arriving before the altar the choir chanted the following taken from the 39th and 90th psalms:

Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days; that I may be certified how long I have to live.

Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of thee; and verily every man living is altogether vanity.

For man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain; he heapeth up riches, and cannot tell who shall gather them.

And now, Lord, what is my hope? Truly my hope is even in thee.

Deliver me from all mine offenses; and make me not a rebuke unto the foolish.

When thou with rebukes dost chasten man for sin, thou makest his beauty to consume away, like as it were a moth fretting a garment; every man therefore is but vanity.

Hear my prayer, O Lord, and with thine ears consider my calling; hold not thy peace at my tears:

For I am a stranger with thee, and a sojourner, as all my fathers were.

O spare me a little, that I may recover my strength, before I go hence, and be no more seen.

Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or even the earth and the world were made, thou art God from everlasting, and world without end.

Thou turnest men to destruction; again thou sayest, Come again, ye children of men.

For a thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday; seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

As soon as thou scatterest them they are even as a sleep; and fade away suddenly like the grass.

In the morning it is green, and groweth up; but in the evening it is cut down, dried up and withered.

For we consume away in thy displeasure; and are afraid at thy wrathful indignation.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before thee; and our secret sins in the light of thy countenance.

For when thou art angry all our days are gone; we bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told.

The days of our age are three-score and ten; and though men be so strong that they come to four-score years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away and we are gone.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

Then followed the lesson, taken from the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul to the Corinthians:

Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept. For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order: Christ the first fruits; afterward they that are Christ's, at his coming. Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father, when he shall have put down all rule, and all authority, and power. For he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. For he hath put all things under his feet. But when he saith, all things are put under him, it is manifest that he is excepted, which did put all things under him. And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto Him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all. Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? Why are they then baptized for the dead? and why stand we in jeopardy every hour? I protest by your rejoicing, which I have in Christ Jesus our Lord, I die daily. If after the manner of men I have fought with beasts at Ephesus, what advantageth it me, if the dead rise not? let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners. Awake to righteousness, and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God. I speak this to your shame. But some men will say, how are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come? Thou fool! that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die. And that which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be, but bare grain, it may chance of wheat or of some other grain.

But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him; and to every seed his own body. All flesh is not the same flesh; but there is one kind of flesh of men, another flesh of beasts, another of fishes, and another of birds. There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: But the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars: For one star differeth from another star in glory. So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory: It is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body. And so it is written: The first man Adam was made a living soul, the last Adam was made a quickening spirit. Howbeit, that was not first which is spiritual, but that which is natural; and afterward that which is spiritual. The first man is of the earth, earthy: The second man is the Lord from heaven. As is the earthy, such are they that are earthy; and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly. And as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I show you a mystery: We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: For the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

The following beautiful hymn was then sung by the choir:

Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee;
E'en tho' it be a cross
That raiseth me!
Still all my song shall be
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

Though like a wanderer,
Daylight all gone—
Darkness be over me,
My rest a stone;
Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

There let the way appear
Steps up to heaven;
All that thou sendest me
In mercy given,
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

Then with my waking thoughts
Bright with thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I'll raise;
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

Or, if on joyful wing,
Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon and stars forgot,
Upward I fly;
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to thee,
Nearer to thee.

The following prayer was then delivered, which concluded the funeral services:

Our Father, who art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil. Amen.

O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life; in whom whosoever believeth, shall live, though he die; and who ever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally; who also hath taught us, by his holy Apostle Saint Paul, not to be sorry, as men without hope, for those who sleep in him; We humbly beseech thee, O Father, to raise us from the death of sin unto the life of righteousness; that, when we shall depart this life, we may rest in him; and that, at the general Resurrection in the last day, we may be found acceptable in thy sight; and receive that blessing, which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce to all who love and fear thee, saying, come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world. Grant this, we beseech thee, O merciful Father, through Jesus Christ, our Mediator and Redeemer. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

On the conclusion of the services it was announced that the Masonic ceremonies at the grave would be postponed till some future day, and that on arriving at the cemetery the remains would be placed in a vault. The coffin was then borne back to the hearse, and the long cortege, nearly a half mile in length, started for Cave Hill. Notwithstanding the weather, the attendance at the funeral was very large. The church was crowded.

AT THE CEMETERY.

There was no formal ceremony at the cemetery. The rain was falling fast when the procession of carriages arrived, so the remains were placed in the vault, viewed for the last time by the large number of persons present who descended from the carriages and gathered around the place, when the vault was closed and all returned to the city. The day for the Masonic and final ceremonies has not yet been fixed, but the time will be duly announced, so as to give the public generally a better opportunity of paying the last tribute of respect to the distinguished and highly-honored dead.

ACTION OF THE COURTS.

The Jefferson Circuit Court, Hon. H. W. Bruce, Judge, met yesterday morning at the usual hour, when Colonel Phil. Lee spoke of the death of George D. Prentice, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the great man. Colonel Lee's address was followed by appropriate speeches by Colonel Selby Harney, W. L. Jackson, J. Hop Price, W. R. Kinney, S. M. Bernard, ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, and Colonel Charles A. Gill; and, after pronouncing a brief but fitting eulogy [illegible] court do now adjourn, out of respect to the memory of George Dennison Prentice, the leader of the American press, the poet, the scholar, the philosopher, the statesman, the patriot, the philanthropist."

In the County Court J. G. Wilson, Esq., announced the death of Mr. Prentice, and moved "that the court, as a mark of respect to the dead patriot editor, whose genius had imparted such luster to the press of Kentucky, his adopted State, and whose genial and kindly heart and nobleness of soul had endeared him to every citizen, do now adjourn."

In the Common Pleas Court Judge Joshua F. Bullitt made a motion to adjourn, and followed it with a beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of the deceased. Judge Stites responded in a happy manner, and ordered the court adjourned in respect to the memory of Geo. D. Prentice.

The City Court, after transacting some necessary business, adjourned also.

ACTION OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Legislature of Kentucky on yesterday, the following proceedings were had in regard to the death of Mr. Prentice:

Mr. Duke offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The death of George D. Prentice deprives the State of Kentucky of one of her oldest and best known citizens, and removes from the public press of the country its most distinguished ornament; and whereas, the universal regret which this event inspires is shared by the Representatives of the people of Kentucky; and whereas, some suitable recognition and formal testimonial are suggested, not less by the inclination of the moment, than the great services of Mr. Prentice to the literature and journalism of his time; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Henry Watterson, on account of his close personal and professional relations with Mr. Prentice, and his intimate knowledge of his life and character, be, and is hereby, requested to deliver a memorial address, at some early day, upon the career and services of the deceased journalist, statesman and poet.

Mr. McCreery offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the use of the hall of the House of Representatives is hereby tendered to Henry Watterson on Thursday night, January 27th, 1870, for the purpose of delivering a memorial address on the life and career of George D. Prentice, deceased.

ACTION OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

In the Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Fleming introduced a preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted, in relation to the death of Mr. Prentice, which will be found in full elsewhere in the Nashville special. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be forwarded to the Speaker of each House of the Kentucky Legislature.

At a meeting of the Board of Regents of the Kentucky School of Medicine, held on the 24th day of January, 1870, the President, John Roberts, announced the death of George D. Prentice, Esq., one of the regents. Thereupon W. R. Thompson offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"George D. Prentice has 'gone from the earth forever,' and we meet to condole with each other.

"We have lost our brother regent, our cherished friend, our sagacious adviser. Education has lost a champion, literature a bright ornament, truth a lover, philosophy a follower, poesy a worshipper, and freedom a defender.

"But he has left behind him 'a glorious throng of happy dreams,' and visions of loveliness and beauty to gladden the world.

"Thought courted his smile, logic sought his grasp, satire flew to his beck, while love and charity were his companions.

"He was genial and instructive—his wit enlivened the social circle, and sparkled in the public prints, while his wisdom commanded the admiration of all.

"*Resolved*, That we mourn his loss, and will ever cherish his memory; that he was ever faithful to his trusts, and this college has lost one of its firmest and most useful friends.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to his family and friends our warmest sympathies.

"*Resolved*, That we will attend his funeral in a body, and that these expressions be spread upon our records, and be published in the daily newspapers.

JOHN ROBERTS, Pres't.

"H. A. HUGHES, Sec'y."

MANUELA—A BALLAD OF CALIFORNIA.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

From the doorway, Manuela, in the sunny April morn,
Southward looks, along the valley, over leagues of gleaming corn,
Where the mountain's misty rampart like the wall of Eden towers,
And the isles of oak are sleeping on a painted sea of flowers.

All the air is full of music, for the winter rains are o'er,
And the noisy magpies chatter from the budding sycamore;
Blithely frisk unnumbered squirrels, over all the grassy slope;
Where the airy summits brighten, nimbly leaps the antelope.

Gentle eyes of Manuela! tell me wherefore do ye rest
On the oak's enchanted islands and the flowery ocean's breast?
Tell me wherefore, down the valley, ye have traced the highway's mark
Far beyond the belts of timber, to the mountain-shadows dark?

Ah, the fragrant bay may blossom, and the sprouting verdure shine
With the tears of amber dropping from the tassels of the pine,
And the morning's breath of balsam lightly brush her sunny cheek—
Little recketh Manuela of the tales of Spring they speak.

When the Summer's burning solstice on the mountain harvests glowed,
She had watched a gallant horseman riding down the valley road;
Many times she saw him turning, looking back with parting thrills,
Till amid her tears she lost him, in the shadow of the hills.

Ere the cloudless moons were over, he had passed the desert's sand—
Crossed the rushing Colorado and the wild Apache Land,
And his laden mules were driven, when the time of rains began,
With the traders of Chihuahua, to the Fair of San Juan.

Therefore watches Manuela—therefore lightly doth she start,
When the sound of distant footsteps seems the beating of her heart;
Not a wind the green oak rustles or the redwood branches stirs,
But she hears the silver jingle of his ringing bit and spurs.

Often, out of the hazy distance, come the horsemen, day by day,
But they come not as Bernardo—she can see it, far away;
Well she knows the airy gallop of his mettled alazan,
Light as any antelope upon the hills of Gavilan.

She would know him 'mid a thousand, by his free and gallant air;
By the neatly-knit sarape, such as wealthy traders wear;
By his broidered calzoneros and his saddle, gayly spread,
With its cantle, rimmed with silver, and its horn a lion's head.

None like him the light riata on the maddened bull can throw;
None amid the mountain-canons track like him the stealthy doe;
And at all the mission festals, few indeed the revelers are
Who can dance with him the jota, touch with him the gay guitar.

He has said to Manuela, and the echoes linger still
In the cloisters of her bosom, with a secret, tender thrill
When the bay again has blossomed, and the valley stands in corn,
Shall the bells of Santa Clara usher in the wedding morn.

He has pictured the procession, all in holiday attire,
And the laugh of bridal gladness when they see the distant spire;
Then their love shall kindle newly, and the world be doubly fair
In the cool, delicious crystal of the summer morning air.

Tender eyes of Manuela! what has dimmed your lustrous beam?
'Tis a tear that falls to glitter on the casket of her dream.
Ah, the eye of Love must brighten, if its watches would be true,
For the star is falsely mirrored in the rose's drop of dew.

But her eager eyes rekindle, and her breathless bosom thrills,
As she sees a horseman moving in the shadow of the hills;
Now to love and fond thanksgiving they may lose their pearly tides—
'Tis the alazan that gallops, 'tis Bernardo's self that rides!

An occasional correspondent, meeting a party of settlers the other day in Texas, inquired from the conductor what the men in the first wagon were intended for. "To clear the forests." "Well," said he, "and what are those in the second for?" "To build the huts," was the reply. "And that old white-headed man in the third wagon; what is he for?" "Oh! that is my father—we shall open our new cemetery with him."

BULLS.

Laughable Examples of the Taurine Tendency in Writing and Speaking.

[From Appleton's Journal.]

One kind of involuntary wit has been naturalized by the Irish. It did not originate with that nation, nor is it peculiar to it. A good proportion of the stories noted in the Asteia of Hierocles, written nearly three thousand years ago, are excellent specimens of the Irish bull; and it may be found in poetry and history and speeches, as well as in every-day conversations, all the world over. The reckless and rollicking temperament of the Irishman, however, asserts itself in the use of language, as in everything else, and renders him especially susceptible to queer and incongruous use of words.

That unconscious and perennial freshness that belongs to nearly everything from the Emerald Isle seems to pertain also to the Irish bull. I am never tired of reading anecdotes of Sir Boyle Roche, who may perhaps, without misconstruction, be called the father of Irish bulls, to whom the world is indebted for some of the finest recorded specimens of this particular species of witticism—specimens so exquisitely perfect, that Curran used to insist, humorously, that they were carefully prepared.

If that had been true, they might perhaps have been classed as a new figure of speech, or might even have claimed recognition as the catachresis; that being a trope of so bold a description that "necessity makes it borrow and employ an expression or term contrary to the thing it means to express." That is a tolerably good description of an Irish bull. As an example of catachresis, Webster quotes:

"Her voice was but the shadow of a sound."

Now, the shadow of a sound, though it may be a pleasant suggestion to the fancy, is quite as impossible a thing as the "cowld oven" in which Bridget supposed ice cream to be baked, or the cheers with which a New York reporter stated that the Prince of Wales on his journey up the Hudson, was greeted by the pupils of the deaf and dumb institution.

Most of Sir Boyle's sayings have become household words; but it may not be unpleasant to the reader to hear two or three of them. It was he who gave utterance to the profound aphorism, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater." "Sir," said he one day in the Irish House of Commons, "I do not see why we should put ourselves out of the way to serve posterity. What has posterity done for us?" He was interrupted by a burst of laughter, and proceeded to [illegible] "By posterity, Mr. Speaker," said he, "I do not mean our ancestors, but those who are to come immediately after them." In these times of short measures, perhaps, we should find nothing very absurd in the bill which he introduced, providing that every quart bottle should hold a quart. We seem to need something like that at the present day. It was he who rebuked the shoemaker from whom he had ordered shoes for his gouty limbs: "I told you to make one longer than the other," said he, "and, instead of that, you have made one smaller than the other; the exact opposite." During the troublous times that came upon the country, there was great insecurity of life, and in a letter to a friend from his country-house he wrote: "You may judge of our state when I tell you that I write this with a pistol in each hand and a sword in the other." His penmanship must have been rather poor, with his hands so full

It was in this same Irish House of Commons that a bill was introduced to cause the watchmen to sleep in the daytime, in order that they might be more wakeful at night. A report of the debate said that the mover was left in a great minority. But this was not nearly so bad as the act which may be found in chapter 415 of the Session Laws of the State of New York for 1863, providing that every convict in our State prisons may, by obedience and good behavior, earn a commutation or diminution of the term of his sentence of two days for every six months, and closing with this language: "providing, however, that the provisions of this act shall not effect the case of any person who shall be under a sentence of imprisonment for the term of his natural life." It would be difficult to see how it would affect the case of such a person, even without this clause.

Probably very few casually reading the following sentence in an account of an Irish duel, would detect the monstrous proposition embodied in it: "Sir Richard received a slight wound in the breast; his antagonist fired in the air, and so the affair terminated." But the proposition here is that one party in a duel might wound the other by firing in the air.

Generally, however, bulls of Irish extraction are more apparent. It was at the dinner of an Irish association that the following sublime toast was given: "Here is to the prisdunt of the society, Pathrick O'Rafferty; an' may he live to eat the chicken that scratches over his grave."

It was an Irishman who wrote to his son in the "ould country": "Come till Ameriky, Mike; 'tis a fine counthry to get a living in. All ye have to do is to get a three-cornered box and fill it wid bricks, and carry it till the top of a three-story building, and the man at the top does all the work." It was another of the same nationality, who, hearing that his widowed mother had married again since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed: "Murther! I hope she won't have a son oulder than me; if she does I shall lose the whole estate."

Singularly confused ideas must the son of Erin have of death, for it is related of one who was reprieved the day before that appointed for his execution, and wished to get rid of his wife, that he wrote to her: "I was hung yesterday, and died like a hero. Do as I did, and bear it like a man;" and of another, whose master had died suddenly, leaving a letter ready for the mail, that he dispatched it after adding at the bottom: "Since writing the above I have died;" of still another, who wished to inform a friend in a neighboring town of the death of a fellow workman, that he sent a dispatch, signed with the deceased man's name, reading: "James, come home; I died last night;" and an Irish lady, in her will, ordered her body to be opened after her death, lest she should be buried alive. A somewhat similar story has been floating about the newspapers, of Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institute. He had five doctors, and they had been unable to discover his disease. Being told that his case was hopeless, he called them around him and said: "My friends, I desire that you will make a post-mortem examination of me, and find out what ails me; for, really, I have heard such long discussions on the subject that I am dying to know what my disease is myself."

It was a Hibernian gentleman who told a friend who was studying for the ministry: "I hope I may live to hear you preach my funeral sermon;" it was an Emerald Islander who, being asked to go on the deck of a vessel when she was in danger of foundering, said he had no wish to see himself drowned; it was Michael O'Mulligan who remarked, with much good sense, that a "man gets a very poor show who waits till he is kilt before he acts on the defensive;" and the following is found on an Irish tombstone: "Here lies John Higley and his wife, who were drowned on their passage from America. Had they both lived, they would have been buried here."

Samuel Ireland tells of the miracle of St. Denis' walking from Paris, after his decollation, with his head under his arm, but makes the miracle still greater by his mode of relating the story. He says: "During his perigrination, he carried his head under his arm with much coolness and deliberation, and often kissed it by the way."

It was an Irishman who asked for the entrance out of the Boston Music Hall; who said, in reference to a pair of new boots: "Be jabers! I believe I shall never get thim on till I wear thim a day or two;" who said that his son was so clever that he had just made two chairs and a table out of his own head, and had plenty of wood left for another; who told his sweetheart that he thought so much of her that he couldn't sleep for dreaming of her; who, having been married at nineteen, said he would never marry again so young, if he lived to the age of Methuselah; and who exclaimed, on seeing a very small coffin: "By the St. Denis O'Sligo! is it possible that that coffin can be intended for any living crather!"

It has been related that the Emerald Isle has produced a physician who, being called to examine a man who had been killed by a neighbor, said, oracularly, "This person was so ill that, if he had not been murdered, he would have died half an hour before;" an orator who, becoming very angry at an Englishman, cried, "I will punch my fist through your impenetrable head, and let the brains out of your empty skull;" an editor, who wrote of the wrongs of his native isle, "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full;" and a discriminating historian, who stated that, in the first place, Ireland was divided into four kingdoms, then it was divided into three kingdoms, next into two kingdoms, and finally it was divided into one.

A Canadian paper, somewhat excited on the Fenian question, some time ago, stated that a Fenian book was found at Tyrone, in which, among other things, was the following toast. "Here's to ——. Long may he live; may he live to see chapels built ten miles long and seven miles broad—built with Protestant bones, thatched with ministers' skulls, whitewashed with their blood, and their backbones for scrapers at the door."

But all the bulls are not Irish. Sir Richard Steele is reported as having suggested that the Irish habit of making bulls was owing to the climate, and he continued: "I dare say, if an Englishman was born in Ireland, he would do the same." Dr. W. H. Russell, the famous Times' correspondent, claims to be an Englishman, though born in Ireland, and I have seen it stated, but cannot vouch for the fact, that, in one of his letters from Egypt, describing the tour of the Prince of Wales, the following sentence occurred: "As there were no other asses to be found, the Duke of Sutherland, Col. Truesdale, Col. Marshall, and I, were obliged to trudge on foot." It was an English lady who desired to have her portrait painted with her book in her hand, reading aloud, and her servant in a corner, where he could not be seen, but would be within easy call.

A Scottish professor in the University of Edinburg was experimenting before his pupils with some combustible substances, and, as he was mixing them, they exploded, shattering the phial which he held into fragments. He held up a small piece of the glass and said very gravely: "Gentlemen, I have made this experiment often with this very same phial, and never knew it to break in my hands before." The following somewhat ambiguous paragraph appeared in an Edinburg paper: "We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W—— is a malicious fabrication." It was the mayor of a Portuguese city who once enumerated, among the marks by which the body of a drowned man might be identified, "a marked impediment in his speech."

General Taylor was made ridiculous for a time by the sentence which occurred near the beginning of his message to the Thirty-first Congress, December, 1849, as follows: "We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of amity with the rest of mankind." But Mr. Buchanan almost matched it in a speech which he made at the South, in which he said, "I do believe, gentlemen, that mankind as well as the people of the United States, are interested in the preservation of this Union;" and John C. Calhoun, in commenting upon the clause in the Declaration of Independence, to the effect that all men are created equal, remarked that "only two men were created, and one of them was a woman."

The line used to be common inside the cover of every volume in frequent use—

"Steal not this book, my honest friend," etc.

What could be more absurd than the supposition that an "honest friend" would steal your book?

A LITTLE GOOSEY.

The chill November day was done,
The working world home faring;
The wind came roaring through the streets
And set the gaslights flaring;
And hopelessly and aimlessly
The scared old leaves were flying;
When mingled with the soughing wind,
I heard a small voice crying—

And shivering on the corner stood
A child of four or over;
No cloak nor hat her small, soft arms,
And wind blown curls to cover.
Her dimpled face was stained with tears;
Her round blue eyes ran over;
She cherished in her wee, cold hand,
A bunch of faded clover.

And one hand round her treasure, while
She slipped in mine the other;
Half scared, half confidential, said,
"Oh! please, I want my mother."
"Tell me your street and number, pet;
Don't cry, I'll take you to it."
Sobbing, she answered, "I forget;
The organ made me do it.

"He came and played at Milly's steps;
The monkey took the money.
And so I followed down the street,
The monkey was so funny.
I've walked about a hundred hours,
From one street to another;
The money's gone, I've spoil'd my flowers—
Oh! please, I want my mother."

"But what's your mother's name, and what
The street? Now think a minute."
"My mother's name is mamma dear—
The street—I can't begin it."
"But what is strange about the house,
Or new, not like the others?"
"I guess you mean my trundle-bed,
Mine and my little brother's.

"Oh, dear! I ought to be at home
To help him say his prayers;
He's such a baby, he forgets,
And we are both such players—
And there's a bar between to keep
From pitching on each other,
For Harry rolls when he's asleep;
Oh, dear! I want my mother."

The sky grew stormy; people passed
All muffled, homeward faring;
"You'll have to spend the night with me,"
I said, at last, despairing.
I tied a 'kerchief round her neck—
"What ribbon's this, my blossom?"
"Why! don't you know?" she smiling asked,
And drew it from her bosom.

A card, with number, street, and name,
My eyes astonished met it;
"For," said the little one, "you see
I might some time forget it;
And so I wear the little thing
That tells you all about it;
For mother says she's very sure
I would get lost without it."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What an Old Steamboatman Says of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR: I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefited by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me. Respectfully,

ja29 dtf-4thp ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

A VALUABLE GIFT—DR. S. S. FITCH'S "DOMESTIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN;" 80 pages—describes all Diseases and their Remedies. Sent by mail free. Address DR. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York. a28 w1y

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES 78 Nassau st., New York. oct8 w1y

POCKET REVOLVERS. HALL'S Five Shooter. A neat, durable weapon, four inch barrel. Price $2, post-paid. Address HALL & CO., Star Box, Chicago, Ill. ja12 w4

CURIOUS HOW STRANGE—15 minutes' private conversation with married ladies. By one of their number. Sent free for stamp. Address Mrs. C. HENRY, Hanover, Pa. ja12 w4

BIG MONEY SEND Six Cents to pay return postage, and we will mail free the fastest selling 25-cent article in the world. STANFORD & Co., 31 Reynolds Block, Chicago, Illinois. dec8 w13 **SENT FREE!**

A GREAT CHANCE!—Agents Wanted—$1,000 per year sure made by agents, male or female, selling our world-renowned Patent Everlasting White Wire Clothes Lines. Cheapest and best clothes lines in the world; only 3 cents per foot, and will last a hundred years. Address the HUDSON RIVER WIRE CO., 75 William st., N. Y., or 16 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. ja21 w4

I. O. O. F. I. O. O. F.

PARIS FEMALE COLLEGE,

PARIS, TENN.

ADVANTAGES—Healthy and accessible location; a cabinet of specimens; a fine library; an extensive assortment of apparatus; weekly lectures on scientific subjects. Board, exclusive of lights and washing, $15 per month. Tuition $12—$30. Fall session will commence first Monday in September 1869. E. H. RANDLE, A. M., Pres't.

ja12 w4

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful displacement with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than other preparations of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled. Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,
[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.

ja17 deod&weowly

BEWARE

—OF—

BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES,

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLDS

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu established upward of nineteen years.

DR. KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I, value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon John Bigler, Ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D.C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of Helmbold's Buchu.

J. W. SAVAGE, Ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, Pres't of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. C. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY,
NEW JERSEY, Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, New Jersey.

NEW YORK STATE VOLUNTEER INSTITUTE.

Corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-sixth street,
Central Park.

(A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS).

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant, A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment, that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COL. YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 8, 1868.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 25, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms of advertising was duly received, but, from prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present.

Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of
Daily and Weekly Telegraph.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu,

Established upward of 19 years, prepared at

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap25 d&wWe[illegible] 2wly

1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

THE approaching advent of a new year furnishes an occasion for placing before the notice of the public in a full and compendious form the plans and prospects of the COURIER-JOURNAL for the immediate future: and, also, for explaining somewhat of its character and antecedents as a popular newspaper.

ITS SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is a consolidated edition of three of the oldest and most widely-circulated newspapers in the Union viz: The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, the LOUISVILLE COURIER, and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. The consolidation dates from the 8th of November, 1868. No paper in the West or South is read by a larger audience, and no paper in America has a range of circulation which is so extensive. The COURIER-JOURNAL goes to every State and Territory of the Union, and to every city and almost every town in Europe. It has a greater circle of readers in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Indiana than any paper published in those States. In Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri it is popularly known. Its patronage is every day increasing. Its sphere of influence is everywhere broadening.

ITS CHARACTER AND CONTENTS

THE COURIER-JOURNAL is printed on one of the largest newspaper sheets in America, and its great area of space is covered by able and brilliant leaders upon current affairs, political and social; by witty and pungent paragraphs; by careful literary criticisms and genial every-day essays; by full and faithful reviews of commerce, manufactures and agriculture; by exact, complete and reliable compilations of the freshest news, foreign and domestic, all furnished by the largest and most efficient corps of writers, reporters and correspondents ever employed upon a press of the South or the West. It is a text-book for the politician. It is a handbook for the farmer. It is a record for the merchant. It is a journal for the mechanic. It is a companion for the fireside. It is an almanac for all, universal in the variety and unlimited in the quantity of its contents, which are prepared not only with special reference to the interests of the South and West, but with special care and chastity with reference to the family circle. Special attention given to Commercial and Market reports—full, voluminous and reliable, not only of our own, but all the important markets of the country. We have special correspondents at Washington, New York, and other important points, who keep us fully advised of everything of interest in respect to the commercial and political world. The dispatches printed in this paper are procured at a cost exceeding $30,000 a year.

All letters should be addressed to

COURIER-JOURNAL COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Terms of Subscription

The Daily.

One year	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 25
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

The Weekly.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, an when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION

MATERIA MEDICA

Contains no more acknowledged powerful and effective medicines than those of the vegetable kingdom. At the same time it is a fact beyond dispute that such medicines leave in the human system no bad effects. Therefore, it should be man's study to avoid all medicines that in any form contain the least part of any of the many mercurial and arsenical preparations.

EDWARD WILDER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

Is purely vegetable. It acts on the sick and enfeebled like a charm, giving them renewed vigor and strength. The old and the young, as also ladies confined to the house, ought to use it freely, as there is nothing that gives such appetite, at once bringing up the tone of the stomach, thereby giving health and vigor to the system.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

Is a rare combination, such as the world has never before seen or known. All sorts of old chronic affections and scrofulous diseases disappear by its use as if by magic, and the cure of these obnoxious diseases is rapid, certain, and complete.

EDWARD WILDER'S

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

Has the happiest effect on consumptives, causing them freely to expectorate, thereby giving them instant relief and comfort, and in cases of cough or severe cold it is indispensible, and should always be kept in the house.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

Adds and brings in a new era in medicine. It is purely vegetable, and not only cures Chills and Fever and Fever and Ague, but restores the blood to its proper consistency, and rids the system entirely of the malaria.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

Are not intended as a griping, powerful purgative, but as a mild and searching cathartic—searching out and bringing forth from the system all that makes ill health, and leaving it cleansed and strong.

EDWARD WILDER'S

MOTHERS'

WORM SYRUP

Is what its name denotes—a true mother's friend. It does away with the nauseous dose of vermifuge and with the poisonous effects of all worm candy. It is a pure syrup, perfectly harmless in its nature, and is warranted in all cases to relieve the little sufferers of worms.

EDWARD WILDER'S MEDICINES

Are made and compounded in the most scientific manner, and are the most powerful known in the vegetable kingdom; and are warranted not only to cure all the diseases for which they are recommended, but to eradicate them from the system and leave it in the fullness of its vigor and strength. They are alike prescribed and used by the ablest and most learned medical men and by the ministry, and in no instance have they ever been known to fail in performing a rapid and certain cure.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 (Marble Front) Main Street,

Louisville, Ky.

☞ Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanal for 1870.

☞ For sale by all dealers.

ja1 deod&weow1y

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION—The postoffice address of Allen Higginbotham is desired for the purpose of taking his deposition, by W. A. WHITMAN, Bacon Creek, Ky. ja19 w2

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE FOR FAMILY USE—simple, cheap, reliable. Knits EVERYTHING. AGENTS WANTED. Circular and sample stocking FREE. Address Hinkley Knitting Machine Co., Bath, Me., or 176 Broadway, New York. ja19 w4

Agents, Read This.

WE will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich. ja19 w[illegible]

$1,500 PER YEAR—Steady employment—Wanted, reliable agents everywhere to sell a new and useful article. Samples and circulars free. Address HAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. oct9 w1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing 95 acres, situated on the Bardstown pike, about 14 miles from Louisville; good improvements, well watered, and all under fence; 80 acres in cultivation; 9 acres in fruit trees, and 3 in strawberries. For further information, apply on the premises, or address JOHN BROWN, Fairmount P. O., Jefferson co., Ky. ja19w4*

Farm for Sale.

THE old homestead farm of James Moore, dec'd, containing 178 acres in Hancock county and 50 acres in Daviess county, Ky., will be sold, on the premises, on the 1st day of March, 1870.

Twelve months' credit given, with bond and security required of the purchaser.

T. H. AYERS,
JOHN MOORE,
Executors.

dec8 w1s

THE FIRST

Grand Prize Scheme

(Fully Protected by Law)

Ever Offered to the Public.

Granted a Special Charter by the Kentucky Legislature,

UNDER THE STYLE OF

HENDERSON COUNTY

Land Sale!

Seven Rich and Highly Improved Ohio River Tobacco Farms, With All Their Appurtenances, and 504 CITY LOTS,

Located in the wealthy county of Henderson, Ky.

Capital Prize......$150,00

2 PRIZES, each......$25,
4 PRIZES each......13,7
250 PRIZES, each......120
110 PRIZES, each......100
84 PRIZES each......50

Tickets, Five Dollars.

Besides the above prizes, there is one prize of $3,000, two of $1,500 each, and four of $600 cash, rent money for the year 1869, which go to the winners of the first seven prizes respectively. Also, all the rent money for 1870, for which good bonds will be taken, and assigned to those drawing the prizes. Final drawing takes place JUNE 9, 1870, AT MASONIC TEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.

This popular enterprise is indorsed by every leading official in the State of Kentucky, and upwards of 500 of her most prominent citizens. It has greater attractions than any other scheme ever presented to the people—as every dollar invested by ticket holders is held in trust by the commissioners appointed for that purpose by the Legislature, until the drawing takes place and the prizes are delivered.

In order to avoid the rush and have your tickets properly registered, buy AT ONCE of your nearest club agent, or remit by Express (prepaid), Draft, P. O. money order, or registered letter, to either of the following financial agents, who will furnish full descriptive circulars:

L. H. LYNE, Cash'r Farmers' Bank Henderson, Ky.
R. B. ALEXANDER, Commercial B'k, Louisville, Ky.
JOHN C. LATHAM, Pres't Bank Hopkinsville, Ky.
JAS. L. DALLAM, Commercial Bank, Paducah, Ky.
B. G. THOMAS, Cashier, Lexington, Ky.
W. B. TYLER, Cash'r Deposit Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

Good Club Agents wanted everywhere.

ja1 d&wtfis&wtf

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

The basis of its remedial properties is a vegetable compound.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp, and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

ja19 weow2

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS,

The Best in Use

For Making All Kinds of Cocktails.

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS,

Fourth and Main Streets, Louisville, Ky.

je 27 d&weowly

Cumberland University

LEBANON, TENN.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS largest in the South. Commercial college flourishing. Next session

Opens 1st of February.

ja12 w*

Nearly 500,000 in Daily Use. 100,000 Sold in one Year.

SINGER'S

NEW FAMILY MACHINE!

WHICH has been over two years in preparation, and which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, and is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

The machine in question is simple, compact, durable, and beautiful. It is quiet, light running, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine—using either silk, twist, linen or cotton thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for hemming, braiding, cording, tucking, quilting, felling, trimming, binding, &c., are novel and practical, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this machine. Relying upon the intrinsic merits of the Singer Machine, we have never found it necessary, nor deemed it in good taste, to parade the long list of premiums awarded to these machines in years past. Persons from a distance can order a machine with perfect confidence of being able to operate it in a few hours successfully, by the aid of the printed instructions that accompany each machine. Superior and proper silk, twist, linen and cotton thread, oil and other findings for the use of the machine are kept in stock. Orders solicited, wholesale or retail. Send for circulars and descriptive price list of machines.

KENNEDY & CHURCHILL,
General Agents, No. 164 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

The DOLLAR Sun.

CHAS. A. DANA, Editor.

The cheapest, smartest, and best New York newspaper. Everybody likes it. Three editions: DAILY, $6; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2; and WEEKLY, $1 a year. ALL THE NEWS at half-price. Full reports of markets, agriculture, Farmers' and Fruit Growers' Clubs, and a complete story in every Weekly and Semi-Weekly number. A present of valuable plants and vines to every subscriber; inducements to canvassers unsurpassed. $1,000 Life Insurance, Grand Pianos, Mowing Machines, Parlor Organs, Sewing Machines, &c., among the premiums. Specimens and lists free. Send a Dollar and try it. I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher, New York.

HOVEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Vegetable, Flower, and Agricultural Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants, &c.,

53 North Market Street,...... Boston, Mass.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED GUIDE

To the Flower and Vegetable Garden,

And Catalogue of Seeds for 1870.

The 35th Edition, revised, enlarged, and improved, containing 148 pages, illustrated with more than 100 fine engravings, a beautiful colored plate, and a descriptive list of more than 2,500 varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, embracing every novelty introduced in 1869, with full and plain practical directions for the culture of flowers and plants, the arrangement of the garden, &c. Also a descriptive list of 150 varieties of the best French Gladiolus, including the superb new varieties of 1869, now first offered; all the summer-flowering bulbs, such as Lilies, Tuberoses, Tigridias, &c., together with every requisite for the garden. A copy mailed to every applicant on the receipt of 25 cents. Our customers supplied free of charge. Address HOVEY & CO., 53 North Market street, Boston.

ja26 w4

PAGE & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Page, Ronald & Co.,

PROPRIETORS

Farmers' Tobacco Warehouse,

NOS. 311 & 313 MAIN ST.,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH.

LOUISVILLE, KY,

John H. Page. H. C. Pulliam.

j27 wtt

ZAHM & RANKIN'S

Southern Standard Scale Works,

361 Main St.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Between Ninth and Tenth, is the best place to buy Scales. All kinds and sizes of Hay, Stock, Platform, Counter, and Beam Scales always on hand, warranted equal to any made, and prices low. n19 eod&w1y

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S

American Organs

ARE the best reed instruments made, finished in rosewood, walnut, oak, and jet, 30 different styles and sizes—for churches, schools, lodges, and the parlor—at low prices. Descriptive catalogues and price list mailed on application to

D. P. FAULDS,
Wholesale and Retail Depot for the South and W
oi8 wtf 76 Main st., Louisville, K

The Drawing of Spanish Polic

TAKES PLACE DAILY

In the Large Hall in the Rear of Our Banking House.

CHANCES TEN CENTS EACH.

PRIZES ranging in value from $5 to $77,700. One prize to every 107 blanks. Send us 10 cents [illegible] any three numbers between 105 and 777,700, they will be put into the wheel. If you draw a prize, we will let you know by return mail. Scale of Discount [illegible] [illegible]

594 Broadway, N. Y.